THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ADVICES TO JULY 22.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of London, we have advices by mail from Europe to July 22. We give below copious extracts from our European exchanges, in detail of the cable telegrams published up to that date.

GERMANY.

The Interview Between King William and Count Benedetti at Ems—Full Particulars.

The official *Staats-Anzeiger*, of Berlin, of July 17, publishes, under reservation of further communication, two official documents, in order to explain certain statements put forward by the French Minister in the sitting of the Legislative Body held on the 15th inst.

The first document, which has been drawn up under the immediate superintendence of the King himself, states that M. Benedetti demanded on the 9th instant that the King should order the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern to withdraw his acceptance of the Spanish crown. The King, however, declared, that not having ordered the Prince to accept the crown he could not order him to renounce it. In a second audience, on the 11th inst., M. Benedetti endeavored to put some pressure upon the King, demanding that he should impress upon the Prince the necessity of renunciation, but his Majesty replied that the Prince was free to act, and also was abroad. On the public promenade at Ems, on the 13th instant, the King handed to M. Benedetti an extra sheet of the Cologne *Gazette*, containing a private telegram in reference to a renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern, his Majesty adding at the same time that he himself had not yet received any letter from Sigmaringen on the matter in question. Thereupon M. Benedetti declared that what he meant was a renunciation, and asked, on the part of France, that the King should distinctly promise never again to consent to the nomination in question. His Majesty firmly declined to comply with this demand, but M. Benedetti, nevertheless, insisted upon a third audience in order to resume the topic. The King refused to grant this audience, on the ground that no further reply was necessary, and that all negotiations should pass through the hands of his Cabinet. The wish expressed by M. Benedetti to leave was granted by the King, and on his journey to Coblentz, in going to the station, his Majesty courteously saluted M. Benedetti. The second document contains a report by Prince Radziwil, aid-de-camp to the King, in reference to the manner in which he intimated to M. Benedetti the King's message declining another audience. The document declares that the whole of the audience in question was merely of the character of private conversation, since M. Benedetti never stated that he acted by authority or as negotiator. The *Staats-Anzeiger* says, in conclusion, that the French Government was well aware that Baron Werther was not recalled from Paris, but had merely received leave of absence, and had delegated his functions to Count Solms-Sonnenwalde, as on former occasions, and that he informed the Government of the matter.

Another Version of the Interview at Ems.

The *Morning Post* is "assured, on the authority of a letter from Ems, from a person on whose information it implicitly relies, that the scene between the King and M. Benedetti, which the public have generally believed in on the faith of some newspaper correspondents, did not occur, and adds:—"The French Ambassador never addressed the King, and his Majesty never requested his aid de-camp to tell the French Ambassador that he would hold no further communication with him. The statement of King William, published yesterday, refers to the one and only interview which ever took place on the promenade at Ems. It was on the 13th the King, in the Kursaal Gardens, spoke to M. Benedetti, and handed the Cologne *Gazette* to him with the news of the step taken by Prince Anton. Subsequently, at a later date, the French Ambassador pressed for an audience, upon which the King sent Prince Radziville to decline it. When M. Benedetti left, the King, accidentally meeting him on his road to the station, saluted him courteously, and the personal relations between the monarch and the French representative were never otherwise than excellent. The story of the outrage offered to the King, and the snub to the Ambassador, may therefore be relegated to the list of the ingenius compiler of "the history of facts that never took place."

Reply of the North German Parliament to the King's Speech.

The following is the address of the North German Parliament in reply to the speech from the throne on the 19th of July, which was published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday:—

The elevated language in which your Majesty addressed the North German Parliament has found a powerful echo in the German nation. One single thought animates all German hearts. It was with joy and pride that the nation learned the earnestness and dignity with which your Majesty repelled the unheard-of presumption of France. The German people desires to live at peace with those nations which respect its independence. As at the time of the wars of liberation, a Napoleon forces us into a sacred struggle. Now, as then, calculations based upon the unfaithfulness of the German States will be shattered by the force of the German people. The misguided French nation will recognize when it is too late the bad seed it is sowing, now that the most reasonable portion of their fellow-countrymen have failed to avert a great national crime. A hard and violent struggle is before us. We rely upon the valor of our brothers in arms, who will not bend the knee before a foreign invader. We place our trust in our old and heroic King, to whom Providence has granted that he should in the eve of life bring to a close the war in which he fought in his youth. We place our trust finally in God, who will surely punish the wicked audacity of the invader. The people have risen unanimously, and public opinion throughout the world recognizes the justice of our cause. Friendly nations see in our triumph a prospect of deliverance from the Bonapartists' lust for power, and the injustice to which they have been subjected. The German people will attain its unity on the field of battle, in which are also at stake the honor, freedom, and peace of Europe and the welfare of peoples.

The address was adopted unanimously, and the deputies heard it read standing. Count Bismarck then laid on the table the papers relating to the war, and said that from the French Government he only possessed one document—namely, the declaration of war of yesterday's date. He produced the telegram published in the newspapers, which had been described as a diplomatic note by the French Government, the statement of the facts of the dispute recently published by the Prussian *Official Gazette*, and a report dated the 12th instant from Baron Werther, detailing a conversation with the Duke de Gramont. Count Bismarck said he did not lay this last despatch before the King, as the demand therein made for a letter of apology from his Majesty appeared to him ridiculous. The other documents presented were England's offer of mediation and its rejection by Prussia, the French declaration of war and the Prussian circular to the German Governments relative to the outbreak of war. The North German Parliament reassembled the same afternoon, and Dr. Simpson, the President, announced that the address had been presented to the King at noon. On receiving it his Majesty expressed his thanks and said:—"I look upon it as a pledge of success in the tasks which lie before me, before us all; it affords me a convincing assurance that we shall accomplish these tasks, which the nation will never cease to pursue with unflinching perseverance."

The Popularity of the King.

The Gotha, July 16, correspondence of the Manchester *Guardian* says:—

As you have heard ere this, King William, who has been enjoying his annual holiday and drinking the waters at his favorite watering place in the Lahn valley (where a month ago he was enjoying the company of his relative, the Czar), had decided to return to his capital. I happened to be at the Ems railway station when he arrived on Thursday evening, after his farewell visit to Coblentz. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been allowed to drive off with marks of silent respect, but the occasion was by no means ordinary. The particulars of the scene with the French Ambassador were generally known. The conduct of the King was universally appreciated and admired by his subjects. Personally, King William is one of the most beloved of European sovereigns, and his present policy is certainly identified with the feeling of the nation. It may be truly said that the heart of Prustia at this crisis beats not responsively merely to the government, but in unison with it. No wonder, then, that a crowd immediately collected as his Majesty entered his carriage, a simple open barouche. He was gratified by the heartiness of his reception, and the expression on his face showed that he understood it perfectly. He appeared to be in excellent health, and might well be supposed ten years younger than he really is. In bearing and quiet dignity of demeanor he is "every inch a king," and no admirer of Carlyle would be disappointed with the appearance of this descendant of the chieftains and kings of whom that historian has written with such passionate admiration. King William, although he understands his century, is a true son of Freiderich Wilhelm, who "sleeps with the primeval sons of Thor," and whose tomb tourists can see, side by side, with that of his famous son in the garrison church at Potsdam.

The North German Galleons—Rich Prizes for French Cruisers.

Shields' correspondence of the London *Times*, July 18, says:—

There are about 100 sail of North German vessels detained in the northeastern ports, and none of them are likely to leave until the termination of hostilities, unless they are sold to owners belonging to neutral ports. German owners bought largely of American tonnage during the war in that country, and it is quite likely that some of the handsome Bremen vessels now in our ports may sail under the Stars and Stripes. There is a large number of German seamen already employed in the British mercantile navy in connection with the Tyne; but it is not known what will be done with the crews of the vessels now detained in this and adjacent ports. Several vessels have sailed from the Tyne for Hamburg, and among the vessels which left the river coal-laden on Saturday was a French ship bound to Hamburg. It is stated by North German shipmasters that within the next month above forty sail of large North German vessels may be expected in the Chops of the Channel, laden with valuable cargoes from South America, for Hamburg and other places; and as the masters of these will have no knowledge of the outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia, they are likely to fall easy victims to the cruisers of the former country, who, no doubt, will be on the look-out for them.

How the Berliners Behave on the Eve of Battle.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows on July 19:—

Last night, on account of the Sunday amusements, the bustle at what may be called the political Bourses of the town had somewhat abated, but to-night it has set in again with increased vigor. It is a very strange life which we now lead here. It is the life of a great capital, of a watering place of large dimensions, and of a camp combined. The prominent features of a watering place are owing to the general flight from the Rhine. The gay company who diverted themselves but a few days back at Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Ems, etc., has been split into two—one part flying westward, and the other eastward. Of the latter, many are here. The proprietors of places of public resort and amusement certainly have hitherto been no losers by the prospect of one of the most sanguinary wars that ever menaced Europe. Berlin counts the respectable number of twenty-three theatres, most of which have had a double existence—as winter theatres under cover, and as summer theatres in the open air. Of these places of amusement only the opera and the Johanspielhaus have closed. All the others are keeping on with vigor, and are full to the brim every evening, though the accommodation for the public in each of them is very extensive. And the numerous music gardens, of still larger dimensions, are also filled. The sudden change which has taken place in the character of the theatrical representations as well as in the performances of the bands of music is remarkable. Nothing but patriotism and war are cultivated now. Subjects taken from the Seven years War, and from the war of 1815, have driven away the operettas of Offenbach.

Prussia Receives the Cordial Support of South Germany.

The London *Daily News* of July 19 says:—

The rulers of South Germany have comprehended that in such a war as this they could occupy no neutral position; either they must frankly and unreservedly cast in their lot with the defenders of the common country, or accept the miserable part assigned to them by the first Napoleon to his German dependants, and take sides with France against their brethren.

Of the countries thus summoned to declare themselves, Baden exposes a front of territory one hundred and fifty miles in length, extending from Basle to Mannheim, to France, from which it is divided by nothing but the Rhine, which here is not the deep and full river it becomes in its middle course. The main portion of Bavaria, the most powerful of the three South German States, is covered by Baden and Grand Ducal Hesse; but the Bavarian Palatinate is on the left bank of the Rhine, between the Rhine province of Prussia and the river, and lies open to France, except as it may be considered to be protected by the fortress of Landau. The governments of these two States give an undubitable proof of their sincerity when they join Prussia in the defense of the common cause; for, besides pledging their exertions to their ally, they expose their countries to the brunt of the attack. Baden has lost no time in responding to the French summons: she replies by blowing up her end of the fine railway bridge which at this point forms a communication between France and Germany. When Baden was a member of the late Germanic Confederation Rastadt was the fortress on which its defense rested, and Kehl, although it had been fortified by Vauban, and formerly stood some memorable sieges, was dismantled.

The alliance of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden with Prussia at once increases by 8,000,000 the population which was previously committed with all its resources to the prosecution of the war with France. It gives to the King of Prussia the command of armies numbering 269,000, of whom it is not rash to assume that 80,000 or 90,000 are already under arms. It adds Rastadt and Landau to the number of fortresses opposed to the French advance, and, lastly, it extends the theatre of war.

FRANCE.

The Boy Soldier—How the Prince Imperial Plays his Part.

Galignani's Messenger has the following interesting item about the "boy soldier" of France:—

His Majesty gave a grand dinner the evening before last, at the Palace of St. Cloud, to the officers quartered there in garrison—Lancers of the Guard, Voltigeurs, and Cent-Gardes. The guests, to the number of eighty, dined at a table in the form of a horse-shoe. His Majesty entered the room at 7:30, amidst enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Imperatrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!" "Vive la France!" and the repast at once began. The dinner was calm, cordial, and particularly noticeable for the absence of all ceremony. At the dessert, suddenly, without any order having been given, the band struck up "The Marseillaise," and the effect was electrical. At the first notes the officers looked at each other in amazement, unable to understand the audacity of M. Schenck, the bandmaster. The Emperor was evidently much pleased, and the enthusiasm became beyond description, and it would have needed very little for the guests to have joined with their voices in the famous chant. The Emperor then rose and went to compliment the musicians, and afterwards the party repaired to the garden, where coffee was served. The Emperor and Empress mixed with the different groups, conversing with the officers. All at once the young Prince was looked for, and search was about to be made for him when he was seen coming in, dragging something after him, and which was at last found to be his campaign-bed. He set it out, put his things in order, and lay down on it, to the great amusement of the military men present. One of them, however, remarked to his Imperial Highness that for a sub-lieutenant his baggage took up too much room, but the Prince excited much laughter by replying that it was not at all the same thing for him, as he belonged to the staff. He was also glad to prove that he spoke German well, and entered into a discussion in that language with an officer from Alsace, as to the usefulness of the lance. Meanwhile, the Empress presented to Captain Marty, of the 2d Voltigeurs, two of her proteges—the son of Baron Lambert and the brother of her reader, both just engaged as volunteers in that officer's company. Questioned as to his departure, the Emperor gave no decided reply, but the Prince, less circumspect, said that it would be perhaps in about five or six days. This news was somewhat disappointing. "Why, it will be all over," exclaimed one officer. "Do not be uneasy," said his Majesty, "you will still find plenty to do." About 10 the company retired.

Napoleon's "Delight" at the Patriotic Sentiments of His Senate.

The following is the reply made by the Emperor to the address delivered to him by M. Rouher on July 16, when the Senate went "spontaneously" and in a body to St. Cloud and laid "at the foot of the throne the expression of their patriotic sentiments:"—

"Messieurs les Senateurs—I was delighted to learn with what lively enthusiasm your assembly received the declaration which the Minister of Foreign Affairs was charged to make to it. In all the circumstances concerning the interests and honor of France I am sure to find in the Senate an energetic support. We are entering upon a serious struggle. The country requires the co-operation of all its children, and I am glad that the first patriotic cry should have been raised by your Chamber, for it will be re-echoed by the whole nation."

These words were received with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Imperatrice! "Vive l'Prince Imperial!" and after some moments' conversation the Senators took their leave.

How All Paris Rushed to the Front—One Side of the Story.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows:—

A sort of sullen calm hangs over Paris to-day, like that which we feel in the air before the bursting of a great thunderstorm.

Clever and experienced men who ought to know better assert that there is no enthusiasm in France. The Parisians think differently. "It is '92," said an Invalide. "It is like the days of my youth," said an old general of the first empire. I saw the excitement before the Crimean and the Italian campaigns, and, compared to this they were failures. I wish the unbelievers in enthusiasm in Paris had been with me last night at the Strasbourg station. We got there at 10 o'clock, and found the boulevard packed with people. My friend, a French diplomatist, and myself penetrated into the ranks of the people—for of such those ranks were composed—who willingly made way to give us the front rank. Then we found that the 72d of the line was marching into the station. French troops are allowed on these occasions to march very much "at ease;" and so we were not surprised to find every rank and file to have two or three friends clustering round them. As the defile proceeded, it was accompanied by cries of "*Vive la France !*" "*Vive la Ligne !*" and then would break out a long-forgotten chorus of "*Mourir pour la Patrie.*" Here there was a halt, and conversation took place; the populace was, as they say in the shires, "quite free-spoken and all with us." Several blouses contended that war, though terrible, was inevitable; and a confidential cobbler—every other man in a crowd is a cobbler and a politician—informed me that it is a pity this war had not taken place six months ago. Advance the 2d Division. The Colonel and his aide-de-camp appear, and are met with cries of "Live the line, and their country." Two officers are nearly pulled off their horses by shaking hands, and the aide-de-camp, —a kind, mild-looking boy—was affected to tears. Now breaks out a very tempest of cries of "*Vive l'Empereur !*" and the welkin—whatever that may be, for I am not at all sure—was obscured with hats.

It was the advance of the Eagle, and, as we saluted the standard of France as it passed us, there arose a shout of "Long live the Empire," which the Prince Imperial might almost have heard at St. Cloud. The by-play too, was very interesting; each soldier, for instance, had at least two friends to carry his arm and his kit. The right thing was for the civilian to change caps with the soldier, and then go off arm in arm singing the "Marseillaise."

But the last scene I witnessed outside the station I shall never forget. It was a triumph of hospitality. Two ladies wished to treat a corporal to drink, but had evidently overdrawn their banker's account. They looked blank, and he looked serious. "Well," said the taller one, "he shall not be disappointed to-night. I will pawn my crinoline and get a pint." And then and there she took it off and proceeded to *sa tante*.

About this time there was a great noise—the train came. It was the retreat of the army of tourists of Baden, with all their heavy baggage, "those big boxes which we know so well." Then there was a shrill whistle; the regiment formed in a way to delight the eyes of an adjutant, were shut up in a train, and went off to Strasberg, singing with heart and soul "Mourir pour la Patrie." Men who go off singing in that manner seldom lose battles.

The same correspondent gives the following description of the French soldiers marching through Paris to the station:—

As these regiments march through the streets on their way to the railroad termini, some peculiar features of the French military system are visible. That discipline appears to be a combination of the very strictest rules in material points, combined with the utmost toleration in minor matters, and the practical working of the system would appear to be eminently successful. There is a plentitude of powder, but a well-nigh total absence of pipeclay. The soldiers are allowed to march anyhow—arm-in-arm with their relations, friends and sweethearts, who insist on carrying the packs, the shelter tents, the intrenching tools, and cooking utensils. The principle adopted seems to be that the soldiers are going in for real hard work, and that to the childish pedantry of the drill-ground and the orderly-room, there may be a temporary surcease. The shop-keepers on the line of march press on the troops and load them with bottles of wine, bundles of cigars, and strings of sausages. You may see one gallant defender of his country with an entire sugarloaf tucked beneath his arm, which some patriotic grocer has bestowed on him, while another hugs a huge melon; for M. Prudhomme, the *epicier*, has a heart, and a very warm one on occasion. As for tobacco, the outgoing regiments seem to be supplied with a sufficiency to last them six months at least. Everything is done with mathematical strictness; but in contradistinction to the English military rule of "silence in the ranks," the troops are allowed to sing "La Marseillaise" and "*Mourir pour la patrie*" until they are hoarse. Are not sailors encouraged to sing as they work the capstan? And so, with this farewell, they are borne away to the distant land, to return God knows when.

Per Contra—How the Demonstration in Favor of the War was Kept Up in the French Capital.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Paris on the 18th of July, thus speaks of the manufacture of popular enthusiasm by the Imperial Government and of indications of a counter sentiment among the people of Paris:—

"I have heard that the Prefect of Police has spent no less than four hundred thousand francs within the last four days in payment of the bands employed to howl for war in the streets of Paris. The 'patriotic' demonstration is now considered to have gone far enough, for at 11 o'clock last night the Prefect issued a proclamation (which has already worked wonders) stating that, after the 'first explosion of the national sentiment,' it was desirable that the streets should resume their usual calm and orderly aspect. The great expense of keeping up the demonstration, and the fear of still more serious frays and disorders than those which have already occurred, are not the only motives for the Prefect's extinguisher upon enthusiasm. There have been counter manifestations, the repetition of which it was desired to prevent. On Saturday evening as many as five thousand people, carrying a flag, marched in a body crying 'Peace.' The *Figaro*, alluding to this circumstance, asks that the proclamation may only be put in force against 'Prusso-philes,' and that the 'sound' part of the population should, as heretofore, be allowed to manifest their glorious sympathies without impediment."

An Abortive Plan of Campaign.

The Paris *Liberte*, of July 19, publishes a plan of campaign which has been communicated to the editor. A dash into Hesse is to be made in order to neutralize the three Southern powers. Frankfort is to be disengaged, fortified and occupied. Westphalia is afterwards to be entered, the French left leaning on Hanover and Denmark. Prussia driven back across the Elbe, as after Friedland, the German Confederation is to be re-established minus Prussia and Austria, neither of which powers are German.

ENGLAND.

Earl Granville on the Policy and Course of England.

In the House of Lords, on July 18, Earl Granville, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of his response to the inquiries of Earl Russell, said:—

It is too true that yesterday evening the declaration of war was forwarded from France to Berlin—a fact that will necessitate an immediate proclamation of neutrality on our part. I am happy to say that a fortnight ago our relations with France, Spain and Prussia were of the most friendly character. During the last ten days we have used to them the strongest language compatible with their dignity and our self-respect; and I am happy to think that that language has not affected those friendly relations. Whatever may be the habit of free discussion in this country, I am quite sure your lordships will think that her Majesty's government are bound to maintain that dignified and calm attitude which will best enable us to maintain our rights as neutrals, to behave with perfect justice and impartiality to all concerned, and finally, when these clouds give signs of disappearance, to act with most effect for the purpose of restoring peace. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone Getting Ready for "Contingencies."

On the same evening, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to questions put to him in the House of Commons, said:—

With regard to the question whether, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1868, it is our intention at once to introduce a measure to amend the existing law, and to strengthen the hands of the existing government, in order better to enforce its observation, we have taken into our consideration the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1868; and, without pledging the government to precise terms, it is our intention to introduce a measure for the more complete fulfilment of the obligations that may be considered to attach to us in whatever contingency may arise under the law of nations with regard to ships departing from our ports.

Parliament Urged to Reticence.

The London *Times* urges that, taking the war as a fact, and looking to the future rather than the past, it will be wise for Parliament at least to keep itself free from any appearance of taking a side. It may be impossible for individuals to refrain from sympathy with one combatant or the other. But, so far as men of position, who either are or may be ministers, commit themselves to partisanship, so far will the influence of England be weakened when the time for its exercise comes.

BELGIUM.

The Question of Neutrality—A Warning from France.

Several of the Paris papers contain articles casting doubts upon the neutrality of Belgium in the approaching conflict, and among these journals is the semi-official *Patrie*, which says:—

While negotiations were pending between France and Prussia, Belgium, influenced by a natural anxiety for the observance of her neutrality, adopted certain measures of a defensive character. Since all hope of continued peace has been lost these preparations have become more strongly marked. Movements of troops have begun; the Belgian army, which amounts on paper to 60,000 men, a considerable force for a neutral State, has been placed upon a war footing. Forces have been massed at Antwerp, and it is even asserted that detachments of engineers are posted along the French frontier at Quievrain, Dinan, and Mouscron. In this movement of troops, and in placing them upon a war footing, Belgium, we are convinced, has but one object in view—absolutely to insure her own neutrality. We congratulate her upon it, but King Leopold and his newly-chosen ministers must not forget that this neutrality must be energetically and equally enforced against all powers, and that the means of defense against both sides should be absolutely identical. We, for our part, do not believe the reports which attribute to the Belgian crown or ministry any yord or act showing that they have inclinations which a neutral country ought not allow to appear, or even to entertain. As sovereign of a nation whose foreign sympathies are still more widely various than their opinions upon domestic politics, the King's duty in the first place, and his interest in the second, must enjoin him to a strict and absolute neutrality, so that neither his subjects nor neighboring nations should be able even to infer the sentiments of the King or his family.

Preparing for the Worst.

The *Independance Belge* contains the following announcement:—

The concentration of the troops of certain garrisons on Antwerp is certain. The Belgian Government is taking other measures which the situation enjoins. These steps are the result of the new law as to the organization of the army and the service prepared by the War and Public Works Department for mobilizing and concentrating troops in case of need. Great as is the reserve which we have determined to maintain under these circumstances, we think that we may state that two *corps d'armee* are about to be formed, one of two and the other of three divisions, and that one of them will be under the command of Lieutenant-General Baron Chazal. We believe, also, that everything is ready to summon to the standards, if necessary, the three classes of militia.

ROME.

The Preliminaries of the Recent Evacuation—The Papal Government Gives Its Assent.

The Roman correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the French ambassador, M. de Banneville, has handed to Cardinal Antonelli a note from his Government relative to the occupation of Civita Vecchia by French troops.

In this note the French Government states that it has been urgently requested by Italy and other powers to put an end to the French occupation of Rome, and that before giving a definite answer to those demands the Duke de Gramont thinks it necessary first to consult the Holy See, as the most interested party, on the subject. He therefore invites Cardinal Antonelli openly to state whether there is any ground for fearing attacks on the integrity of the Papal territories in the event of a withdrawal of the French troops, in order that France may be enabled to take an accurate view of the situation, and regulate her policy in pending questions accordingly. To this Cardinal Antonelli replied that complete peace now reigns in all parts of the Papal States, and that the Papal Government has a force at its disposal which is more than sufficient both to prevent any disturbance of public peace in the interior of the country, and to repel all attempts at Garibaldian or Mazzinian invasions from without. The Cardinal concludes by observing that although, if the Papal territory were attacked either by regular troops or by volunteers, directly or indirectly supported by the Italian Government, they could be easily disposed of by the Papal militia, such a campaign could not fail to disturb the public peace, and thereby endanger the object of the French occupation. The Cardinal hopes that no such event will occur, even if France were to withdraw her troops, and that no serious danger to the peace of the Papal States and the security of the Holy Father is to be apprehended.

PREVOST-PARADOL.

The London "Times" Upon the Death of the French Minister.

An editorial article in the London *Times* on the suicide of M. Prevost-Paradol has this final paragraph:—

"We have spoken of M. Paradol as he was—a prominent power in the politics and literature of France; but we cannot deny ourselves the privilege of recording our more personal relations with him. We may so far depart from the custom which happily distinguishes English journalism as to acknowledge that the powerful criticisms on French politics from 'a Parisian correspondent,' which appeared at weekly intervals in our columns until a few months since, were contributed by M. Paradol. It is not for us to dilate on the merits of style and the force of thought which adorned essays still fresh in the memories of our readers. They showed his singular mastery of our language, and that knowledge of our institutions which enabled him to illustrate his judgments on the affairs of his own country by references to ourselves. His gifts and graces, his natural energy, and his acquired treasures of knowledge and thought are now lost, and lost under circumstances that must ever perplex and sadden us. Suddenly, in the full plentitude of his powers, when yet at the threshold of life, having barely accomplished forty years, he has taken himself away from us. We cannot but mourn such a catastrophe, whatever judgment we may be compelled to pass on the act that produced it—if, indeed, M. Paradol were master of his reason at the moment when he terminated his earthly existence."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Arrived, bark Coloma, from Boston.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....82 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....93

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, do.
Br. brig Union, Le Brocq, Gaspe, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Mary Kirkpatrick, Yost, Troy, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Grinin, Fall River, do.
Schr West End. Townsend, Fall River, do.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohasset, do.
Schr Mary H. Westcott, Gandy, Lynn, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 29 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr E. Pickup, Bowen, from Baltimore, with coal to Bartlett & Phillips.
Schr Sea Queen, Rosebrook, from Calais, with laths to J. W. Gasalli & Sons.
Schr Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Harriet N. Miller, Miller, from Fall River.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Hartford.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, fm Rappahannock.
Barge Arthur D. Bissell, Ellis, Jr., 21 days from Buffalo, N. Y., with 96,330 feet walnut lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

SPOKEN.

Whaling brig E. A. Small, of Provincetown, was spoken July 25, lat. 30 30, long. 73 40, by brig Roanoke, at this port.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 3.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

John and Harry, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
H. C. Trump, with lumber to Trump & Son.
J. H. McConkey, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.
Captain Jackson, with coal, for Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Manhattan, Forsyth, and Cuba, Moodie, for Liverpool; and steamers Cleopatra, Phillips, for Savannah, and Niagara, Blakeman, for Richmond, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Russia, Lott, from Liverpool July 23, and Queenstown 24th, with 223 passengers, arrived at New York yesterday. July 31, lat. 43 11, long. 58 39, passed yacht Sappho, bound west.

Steamers San Salvador, Nickerson, from Savannah, and Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston, arrived at New York yesterday.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

Highly Important Intelligence.

Capture of Saarbrucken.

Victory for the French Arms.

Loss Light on Both Sides.

More Indian Outrages.

Advices from the Pacific.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Capture of Saarbrucken.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Saarbrucken was taken by the French this morning. The loss was slight on both sides.

The Saarbrucken Affair.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The following is the Prussian account of the affair at Saarbrucken:—

"The fortifications at this place (Saarbrucken) were attacked by a column of French infantry yesterday evening and the troops repulsed."

[Saarbruck, or Saarbrucken, the scene of the first determined encounter between the two armies, is situated forty miles S. S. E. of Treves, and three miles from the French border, on the river Saar, a stream rising in the Vosges Mountains and joining the Moselle near Treves. The Saar is crossed by a stone bridge at the town, by which it is connected with its suburb St. Johann. The population is about 9000. The town was founded in the tenth century, was given by the Emperor Henry III to the Church of Metz, and subsequently governed by its own Counts until 1380, when it came by marriage into the family of Nassau. It was afterwards fortified and suffered much during the wars which have been waged in its neighborhood. In 1676 it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and its fortifications dismantled, so that it has but little strategic importance, the fortifications taken by the French being merely of a temporary character.]

Another Skirmish.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The following is official:—A reconnoissance was made yesterday by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian huzzars. The force engaged a French scouting party near Stargerbrunn. One officer was killed and several wounded on the French side. Two Prussians were slightly wounded.

No Change in the Situation.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Reports from headquarters received up to 1 o'clock this morning say that there is no change in the military situation.

Death of a French General.

The *Figaro* of to-day announces the death of General Gaujol, commanding a sub-division at Strasbourg.

The French Fleet.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Prussian Government has summoned a levy *en masse* to defend the coast from the threatened attack by the French fleet.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Printers' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The principal newspapers on this coast, with the exception of the *Morning Call* and *Bulletin*, of this city, and the book and job offices, have temporarily acceded to the demands of the striking printers for an advance from sixty to seventy-five cents per thousand ems. The *Morning Call* and *Bulletin* have telegraphed East for workmen, and in the meanwhile are struggling along, having firmly resolved not to accede to any of the printers' demands.

The Fur Trade.

The steamer Alexander has arrived here from Sitka with 87,000 fur skins.

General Davis had been on a visit to the islands of St. Paul and St. George to investigate the reported maladministration in those islands. It is said that he found matters in a terrible condition, through collusion of the Government agents and Hutchinson, Coyle & Co. The seals killed are not restricted to the number allowed by law. Other malpractices and the restrictions on the sales of liquors and ammunition have driven the Sitka Indians to the English posts for trade.

Fresh Gold Discoveries.

Gold in paying quantities has been discovered in the river Henry.

Volcanic Eruption.

The volcano on Nanivock Island is in a state of active eruption.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indians in Wyoming Territory.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug 2.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman says:—An Indian runner just in reports that the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arrapahoes are encamped in the vicinity of Rosebud and Tongue rivers. The chief, "Man afraid of his Horses," has fifteen hundred lodges of Sioux with him. They all profess to be peaceable, and say they have no war parties out. There are no Indians near the Big Horn.

Wyoming Politics.

The Republicans held a meeting last night to select delegates to a Territorial Convention to be held at Laramie City soon, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress. The session was stormy, and the result was unsatisfactory to many Republicans, who declare their intention of voting the Democratic ticket. The weather is warm.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The steamship Cuba takes out $770,745 and the Manhattan $178,000 in specie to-day.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WILL MURDER OUT?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Every hour of delay diminishes the probability of the arrest of the Nathan murderer, or at any rate of his conviction. If the assassin had any wounds, received in the desperate struggle, upon his person, they must have been slight and are already healed. If he carried away any of the blood of his victim upon his clothes, the fire to which he consigned them on reaching his covert has destroyed the last trace of such proof. If there was a chance that the "boat-builder's dog" could be made to serve the earnestly desired purpose of connecting the criminal with his crime, it would have been made available. If there was a single human being able and willing to put the police on the track of the savage who has appalled the city, that person would by this time have been induced by the large rewards to come forward.

There is the single hope left that some lucky accident will accomplish what energy and skill have failed to achieve, but if it should fail, and the murderer preserve his dreadful secret, it will be no unusual experience. No task trenches so closely on the impossible as the discovery of a murderer who leaves with his crime no distinct proof of his identity. We cited several prominent cases to illustrate this fact, in our remarks upon the Nathan murder last Saturday—the Burdell murder, the Rogers case, the Joyce case, and several others. Equally remarkable instances are the murder of Bartholomew Burke in 1856, who was literally hacked to pieces; the killing of Dr. Lutener in 1854, in broad day, as he sat at his office window in Broadway; the slaying of the jeweller Robinson a year since in Mamaroneck; and the burglar murder in Middletown a few nights ago. These are only the cases occurring in and near New York—in the whole country they are too numerous for concise enumeration. In all these instances the assassins have baffled discovery. In some of them suspicions that were never converted into proofs have always attached to certain particular persons. In others, and noticeably in those of Burke, Lutener, and Robinson, even suspicion was at fault, and the baffled detectives, after long and skilful labor, were forced to give up the investigation in despair.

But there are statistics upon this subject interesting in themselves, and at this moment valuable in allaying the general impatience at the failure of the police thus far in the Nathan case. During the thirteen years ending with 1868, 622 homicides were committed in the city of New York, and of this number 155 were by persons unknown. Thus, in exactly one-fourth of all the homicides occurring during this long period, murder did not out. It may be, indeed, that in many of the cases no great exertion was made to bring the perpetrators to justice: but the fact that in so large a proportion of them whatever efforts were made proved barren, is a sufficient proof of the difficulty of unravelling any murder which is without eye-witnesses. Every homicide tells its own story to an experienced eye in the position and surroundings of the victim until the point is reached of identifying the perpetrator, but there it stops, and leaves the detective to nothing more than guesses.

These facts are sufficient to displace the dictum that "murder will out" from the rank of an axiom which it has long unworthily held. Taking them all into consideration with the general statistics ought not only to diminish the amazement that the Nathan murderer is still at large, but also to save the police from too severe censure should they fail altogether. We are satisfied that Superintendent Jourdan is doing all that is possible, and we hope for the best result; but we are aware that he is not gifted with the power of working miracles. He can only exhaust all detective agencies in the pursuit, and these may fail as they have so often done before.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN AND COLONEL KIRK.

From the N. Y. Times.

The troubles in North Carolina have assumed a phase which renders an interpretation of their real character comparatively easy. At an earlier stage they suggested a contest between the local executive and the enemies of law in limited portions of the State. They now exhibit the Governor as the enemy of law, and as the arbitrary, unrestrained military ruler of a State in which civil authority should be supreme.

We are not unmindful of crimes that have thus far gone unpunished in certain localities in the State. There have been murders, robberies, and outrages in various forms, whose perpetrators have not been arrested, or, if arrested, have been dealt with too leniently by the local administrators of justice. Here and there the "Kuklux" have made their appearance, have committed some unlawful act, and have then easily escaped. If, however, on one hand there has been mischief, on the other there certainly has been exaggeration. The population of North Carolina are not wholly unknown, and they are known not to be either thieves or assassins, or the aiders and abettors of robbery and murder. Among them, as among ourselves, crime may be organized and defiant; but, after all, the criminals are an insignificant minority, and for their presence or for their acts the entire community ought not to be held responsible. The distinction which here is recognized as a matter of course has there been ignored. Entire communities have been arraigned for outrages committed by a few. The outrages themselves have, in many instances, been magnified; in others, a political significance has been attached to incidents of the most ordinary nature. Injustice has thus been done to a people whose general respect for law is as well established as that of the people of Kansas, and whose depressed and embarassed circumstances constitute a claim upon our generosity which should be felt even in political controversy.

Apart from all qualifying considerations, however, we have insisted that as against these criminals the law shall be enforced. If the every-day machinery of justice is insufficient for their detection, let its capacity be increased for the emergency. But let the increase be regulated by the law, and be in all cases subject to its authority. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the State, or any part of it, is in a condition of anarchy, or that any necessity existed for the employment of extra judicial measures. Gov. Holden was passive quite long enough to prove that even in his judgment no extraordinary difficulty required his attention. He had looked on and done nothing. If, then, the authors of outrages gradually acquired a certain daring, the result of temporary impunity, it is fair to assume that the Governor is in some degree responsible. It was competent for the Governor to strengthen the arm of justice, and to secure the arrest and punishment of known offenders, while retaining the moral support of the State and the country.

Governor Holden has chosen another course, and one so flagrantly wrong that it is impossible to respect his motives, and at the same time credit him with a judgment befitting his position. We must conclude either that he is playing the part of a reckless partisan, and without regard to decency or right is preparing to control the State election on Thursday—or that, yielding to bad advisers, he forgets his duty to the people whose servant he is, to the State whose interests and honor he has sworn to protect, and to the law whose majesty is superior to even his pretensions. One or the other of these conclusions seems inevitable. How else shall we comprehend the hasty proclamation of martial law, the organization of motley troops—not the lawful militia—under the command of a Tennessee colonel, the refusal to obey orders of regular courts, the arrest of citizens without warrant and their detention without trial—and, finally, the declared purpose to try these prisoners by a military court, with a man not far removed from an outlaw at its head?

It is not possible to watch without indignation the progress of the record which Governor Holden is making for his own condemnation. The method he has adopted for organizing troops—the neglect of the constitutional provisions in this respect, and the departure from the non-partisan attitude becoming a matter at once so delicate and so momentous—may account for the aversion with which these troops are viewed by the people generally. They are a partisan force, under the direction of a Colonel Kirk, whose antecedents are odious, and whose character and temper display the license, recklessness, and cruelty of an unbridled partisanship. This man Kirk Governor Holden has invested with many of the powers of a military dictator in the counties that are unhappily subject to his sway. His will is warrant enough for the arrest of respectable citizens; he keeps them prisoners without informing them of the cause of their arrest; he threatens to shoot officers of the law who may enter his camp with writs of habeas corpus; and on at least one well-attested occasion he inflicted torture upon a prisoner. For these infamies Governor Holden is responsible. He asserts practically that the habeas corpus act is suspended, though the Chief Justice decides that it is not; and he has so overawed another of the judges that *his* court shrinks from a contest in which the material power of the Government is arrayed against the officers of justice and the moral power of the law. The whole spectacle is disgraceful to the Governor and humiliating to the country. For it shows that the Executive of a reconstructed State may usurp functions not contemplated by the Constitution under which he was elected, and may become the despotic master of a people whom he is supposed to serve.

It is unfortunate that the Governor, who has placed himself above the law, is nevertheless able to boast of the support of the Government of the United States. For what purpose are national troops sent into North Carolina? Infamous as Holden's orders are, infamous as the conduct of his minion, Kirk, has been, we have yet to hear of the first attempt at armed resistance to either. There is martial law without an insurrection—a great display of military force to crush insurgents who have no visible existence. There is no conceivable use for the United States troops now in the State, unless it be to keep guard at the polls on Thursday in the interest of Holden. But are bayonets proper adjuncts of the ballot-box, even in North Carolina? Can President Grant have properly studied the position in North Carolina when he allowed Holden to make United States soldiers the instruments of a cruel tyranny?

THE FRENCH CORDON OF POWER AROUND THE WORLD.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Most people, even the well-informed, when casually speaking of "France" or the "French Empire," forget the full significance of that expression. Glancing at a map of the globe, we discover in France proper a territory so small in comparison with our own vast continental domain that we are forcibly reminded of Mr. Marcy's famous phrase when he spoke of Austria as "a mere patch on the earth's surface." Her European limits are hardly equal to the combined superficies of two or three of our larger States at the North, while at the South Texas alone exceeds them by about sixty-nine thousand square miles. Yet, within those boundaries France has a population of thirty-eight million souls. But if we set forth upon a geographical tour of her outside posts and military and naval possessions we are soon struck by, not merely their number and extent, but by the strategic continuity that can be distinctly traced in their arrangement and their relations to each other.

It was the boast of British orators and statesmen not long since, when extolling the power of their own country, that "its morning drum beat is heard around the world," the allusion referring to her chain of colonies in every zone and in every quarter of the earth. In truth, her nominal possessions in America, Asia, and Africa, including the Canadas, Australia, India, and the Cape of Good Hope, are immense. But it must be remembered that those regions hang so loosely to the mother country as to be almost independent, and their actual severance from the central control is but the question of another generation. The home power is of too limited proportions, too closely hedged in by rival and menacing States, and too greatly exhausted of physical resources, in comparison with the rapidly growing strength of its colonies, to hold its direct sway over them much longer. In view of this fact the idea was broached, a few years since, of making India the centre of control, and thereby acquiring a continental status in the East. But the climate and soil of India are the very reverse of those of England, and the suggestion has been little heard of in later years. With France the case is totally different. While it is true that she has lost the magnificent domain which was once co-extensive with the present United States and the Canadas taken together, when her flag was carried by water, not only to all the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but into the very heart of the wilderness on land, a shrewd and far-seeing policy has dotted the surface of the globe with outposts that have become, and of choice remain, intensely French.

Let us see! Setting out eastward, we find her firmly established in Algeria, the finest part of the north of Africa, and with the Suez Canal under her influence, lying directly athwart the great highway of Oriental traffic. Holding Nice as her own, and garrisoning Rome and Civita Vecchia, as an indispensable occupant, she clasps the Mediterranean Sea in her embrace, while from Suez she looks out upon the Red Sea, and from the Red Sea hitherward upon Egypt, and thitherward upon Syria and Arabia. Thus, upon the north of the African continent she is encamped with 3,000,000 of population. Following her down the western coast and thence around the capes, we find her with 1,000,000 in Senegambia, a province of untold future wealth and importance; on the Cote d'Or (also called Porto-Novo); at Gaboon with 200,000; at Ile de la Reunion with 225,000; at the Iles Mayotte and Nossi-Be with 21,000, and at Ile Ste. Marie with 10,000 subjects. Mauritius, the Ile de France and her alliances in Madagascar, make her strong in the Mozambique Channel, as she is strong in the Mediterranean and the Red Seas. In Asia she protects in the usual way the brilliant little kingdom of Cambodia, and holds six provinces of Cochin China, and the fine old settlement of Pondicherry and its dependencies. In Oceania she has New Caledonia and the Loyalty and Marquesas islands, with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and protects the Tahiti group and the Gambier islands as well as the Touamotou and Touboual isles. These protectorates give her 1,000,000 of people. In America she has French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, with 2,800,000 inhabitants. Then she has fishing rights and settlements of some importance at Cape Breton and many minor points dotted over the Western Hemisphere. In fine, it will be safe to compute that, scattered about thus, she has devotedly attached to her fully 12,000,000 of people, partly natives of the respective countries and partly of French origin. Then she has her "factories" in China and Japan, and, quite oddly to relate, a sympathetic population in Eastern Russia, the descendants of Frenchmen who found their way by fortune of war to Siberia.

It will be seen, by comparing the survey we have taken with the map, that France thus literally encompasses the globe with a series of strong positions so skilfully pitched near continents, straits, narrow seas and the mouths of great rivers, that, in case of any disabling misfortune occurring to her great English rival, she would but have to tighten her reins, so to speak, in order to crush almost any other antagonist. The United States would soon have felt this boa constrictor clasp had French domination realized its recent dreams in Mexico and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. As it is, with Cuba in Spanish hands to-day, in French hands, possibly, ere long, there remains a mighty fulcrum close to our own doors for a lever, one end of which might be grasped and pressed in Paris and the other be prying away the foundations of independent strength in either North or South America. It is well that France is, indeed, our firm and fast friend, and that the *coup d'etat a l'exterieur* or outside State-stroke which was to follow the one achieved on the 2d of December, 1851, has never been directed against us, else might we, too, have had sore reason to feel the strangling pressure of the great cordon which cumulative genius has drawn, for the intended France of the future, completely around the planet. As it is, we may escape the lasso for all time if we have statesmen who "know a hawk from a hernshaw when the wind's southerly."

AMERICAN PARTIES AND FOREIGN PASSIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

It seems to be impossible for a certain class of our German fellow-citizens to understand that the condemnation which American public sentiment bestows upon the agitation now carrying on all over the country by such politicians as Mr. Carl Schurz has no reference whatever to the merits or demerits of the German cause in Europe. It has as little to do, also, with the politics of America. American Democrats and American Republicans unite in expressing it; and it is uttered not less heartily by Americans who believe Bismarck and King William to be the predestined apostles of German freedom than by Americans who put their faith for the future of Europe in the radical propagandism of French ideas and in the political insight of the Emperor Napoleon. The fundamental objection to such demonstrations as those which are now for the moment advancing, only hereafter to recoil in ruin upon, the political fortunes of Mr. Schurz and his emulators, consists in the simple fact that these demonstrations tend to arrest the fusion into a homogeneous democratic people of our heterogeneous population, drawn from all quarters of monarchical Europe. In doing this they furthermore lower the tone of our national character and bate the breath of the nation before the world. For nearly a generation after the recognition by Europe of American independence this country was dragged this way and that; hampered, heated, and harassed by precisely such influences as the inconsiderate Teutonism of the moment tends to inflict upon us once more. Hardly emerged from our colonial estate, we had not yet acquired anything like a distinct consciousness of our new mission and place in the world when the French revolution of '89 broke forth in all its awful magnificence. Ties of blood unbroken by war, and the countless traditions of our society and our institutions, led one great section of the American people to sympathize intensely with the indignation aroused in England and throughout monarchical Europe by the excesses of the men of September and of the Jacobin Government. Ties of gratitude for inestimable services rendered to the national cause, and the influences of French thought and of French philosophy widely disseminated throughout the land, drew another great section of the people into an ardent devotion to the cause of revolutionary France. Our domestic parties lost their local color. We were divided into Anglo-men and Gallo-men. We wore the cockades of "Pitt and Coburg" or the tri-colored ribbons of the new republic. All this belittled and retarded our proper national development. The remembrance of all this makes us shrink to-day from the revival, though on a smaller scale and within the limitations of a special class, of the mistakes and the condescensions of that elder time. The Germans of America to-day are more nearly colonial in their mood of mind and in their sympathies than any other body of immigrants among us. For this there are simple and obvious causes. In the first place, the Germans are the latest comers into the national fold. Before the revolutions of 1848, suppressed in the blood of the people by the princes of Prussia, of Saxony, and of Hesse, set adrift to the westward great floes of the Teutonic race, the German immigration into the United States had been but a thin and almost imperceptible stream. The very dream of emigration from Germany at all had only risen upon the German mind with the emancipation of the people during, and after, and in consequence of the Napoleonic propaganda. Serfdom, which was abolished in Prussia by the French in 1810, after Jena, was abolished in Wurtemberg by the prince whom the French had raised to a kingly throne, in 1818. With 1849 the German tide fairly began to flow out of the Old World and in upon the New. The first generation born of the immigrants of 1849 are but now coming to maturity; and out of the two millions, more or less, of Germans now living as citizens in America, the enormous majority of men capable of political opinions and feelings at all must necessarily have been born in Europe, and imbued with European ideas as to the relative importance of European and of American questions. In other words, the German element in America is still, and from the circumstances of the case still must be, essentially a colonial element. This fact is not discreditable, of course, to the German element in America; but it is disadvantageous both to that element and to the country. It is a source of weakness to be overcome, not a source of strength to be fostered. To foster it as Mr. Schurz and his associates do, and as a certain number of American party organs seem disposed to do, by going with it in all its European enthusiasms, sympathies, and antipathies, in its unhesitating moral adhesion to the standards of an European power in an European conflict, is to do an ill service to the Germans themselves, and to strike a damaging blow at the harmonious and healthy evolution of American institutions. Even the Germans themselves can see this plainly enough in such a case, for example, as that of the Orangeen, whom insist, without any regard to the passions and perturbations which their wilfulness may provoke in the social order, upon flaunting the banners of bygone European conflicts ostentatiously through our streets. No considerate German citizen, we fancy, would question the propriety of official interference, within proper limits, to prevent the fighting over again of the battle of the Boyne up and down Broadway. Is it impossible, then, for considerate German citizens to perceive how sadly they derogate from the gravity and the elevation of their duties and their rights as Americans, when they give themselves up to the sentimental excitements of a patriotism from all the serious obligations of which they have formally and voluntarily emancipated themselves?

PROSPECT OF A REPUBLIC IN SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

General Prim and not the Spanish nation has furnished the occasion for setting Europe in a blaze. He has himself stated that Prince Leopold was his own selection, and that his colleagues in the Spanish Ministry remonstrated against the nomination upon the ground that it would be opposed by France. He subsequently asserted that he had no idea that France would be so persistent in her opposition; but that Spain had already gone too far to retreat without disgrace, and so he exclaimed, *En avant et vive l'Espagne!* Two days after this bombastic utterance, the Spanish Government declare that the nomination of Leopold is withdrawn, and that in the war about to be waged Spain will remain strictly neutral!

It there are any reasoning men in Spain they must be much disgusted with the pitiable position in which Prim has placed their country, and much alarmed at the prospective consequences of his incompetency. Even if Spain be not drawn into active co-operation with either of the contestants, her fate will depend entirely on the result of the war. Should the fortune of the field favor Napoleon, he will of course place the Prince of Asturias on the throne of Spain, and the country would then be little else than a French department. If, on the other hand, the arms of Prussia are victorious, the withdrawal by Leopold's father of the candidature of his son would probably be annulled, and that prince might be elected King of Spain. In such an event Spain would be almost an integral part of the German Confederation. In either case the nationality and independence of Spain will be destroyed, and Spaniards will have no one but General Prim to thank for it.

There is but one plan possible by which Spain can maintain her independence, and no crisis can be more opportune for executing it than the present. We mean, of course, the creation of a republic. Far-sighted men in Spain must long ago have seen that a Spanish king is impossible, and that the selection of a foreign prince will only subject the nation to foreign intervention. Moreover, for the past twenty-two months Spain has got along tolerably well without a king, and a bungling would-be king-maker is now the cause of her troubles.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we are not surprised that, at the instigation of a committee of the Republican Deputies, the permanent committee of the Cortes think it time to convene the whole body for the purpose of definitively establishing the Constitution.

Republican Spain would give Cuba her independence, and Cuba's slaves their immediate freedom.

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN BATTLES.

From the Boston Traveller.

An article from the Cincinnati *Commercial* is going the rounds concerning the past fighting of the French and the Prussiane, and is said to be written by "a well-informed European," Mr. Daniel Roemer. Mr. Roemer may be a very honest and a very clever man, but woll informed certainly he is not, as we shall proceed to show. Mr. Roemer says:—

"The only battles in which Prussians alone, without being encumbered by Russians or Austrians, fought the French were Lucknau, Gross-Beeren, Katzbach, and Dennewitz, and the engagement of Wartenberg, in all five of which the Prussians were victorious. The battle of Dennewitz is, moreover, the most glorious victory of this century. Forty thousand Prussians, under Bulow, utterly routed seveaty thousand Frenchmen, under Ney. No nation can show such a glorious victory in the present century."

The battle of the Katzbach was a series of combats fought on the 26th and 27th of August, 1813, between a French army, commanded by Marshal Macdonald (in which were many Poles, Germans, and Italians), and the army of Silesia, commanded by the celebrated Blucher. The Army of Silesia was composed of Russians and Prussians, the former being the more numerous, and their two corps being led by Count Langeron and General von Sacken, well-known Russian commanders. Baron von Muffling, who was Blucher's Quartermaster-General, says:—"Langeron's vigorous attack, about 6 o'clock in the evening of the 26th, was probably the cause of Macdonald's precipitate retreat; and if Langeron's corps, in consequence, had most share in the dispersion of Macdonald's army, it was a well-deserved reward." ("Passages from My Life and Writings," pp. 72, 73.) According to the same eminent Prussian authority, Blucher said, the day after the battle, "We owe a great deal to General von Sacken; his 12-pounders on the Eichholz heights facilitated our work, and his cavalry in Sebastiani's rear completed the victory. Let us hold that man in honor." The Baron also says, "When our (the Prussian) cavalry came up, the force got too much scattered in the fight, so that they were unable to decide it, or to rout the enemy, until the *Russian* cavalry of Sacken's Corps took them on the left flank," etc. But for the presence of the Russians at the battle of the Katzbach, no such battle ever could have been fought. The Prussians fought well, as they have done on an hundred fields, but it is utterly false to say that they won the battle mentioned—and no honest, well-informed Prussian ever claimed the victory of the Katzbach as the exclusive glory of his countrymen.

The battle of Gross-Beeren was fought on the 23d of August, 1813, between the army of the Crown Prince of Sweden (Bernadotte) and a French army commanded by Marshal Oudinot. The Prussians did most of the fighting on the side of the Allies, but they were well supported by Russian cavalry, and by Swedish cavalry an dby Swedish artillery. This battle, however, was to a large extent a battle between *Germans*, for there was a very heavy force of Saxons in the French army, 24,000 men, according to an authority eminently friendly to the Prussians, besides other Germans. In the first part of the battle the Saxons were successful, but later they were beaten, through the concentration of an immensely superior force against them, (Prussians, Swedes, and Russians.)

The battle of Dennewitz was fought on the 6th of September, 1813, between the allied army which Bernadotte commanded and a French army commanded by Marshal Ney. The Prussians fought with great bravery, but the result would have been a drawn battle had not Bernadotte brought up his Swedes and Russians, and made it a brilliant victory for the allies. It was the work of the Russian cavalry that converted the French retreat into a rout, and gave to the victors the prisoners, cannon, and so forth that testified to the greatness of their success. Of the 6000 men lost by the allies in the action, 1000 were not Prussians, which shows that men of other nations took an effective part in winning the victory. It is nonsense to say that "forty thousand Prussians routed seventy thousand Frenchmen," for large parts of Ney's army were composed of Germans and Italians, and there was no rout of the French army so long as it had only the Prussians to fight: the rout took place after the Swedes and Russians arrived on the field (40,000 strong or thereabout, with 150 pieces of cannon), and was immediately brought about by charges made by the Russian horse. To call Dennewitz "the most glorious victory of this century" is to utter nonsense; and it would be equally untrue had 40,000 Prussians there beaten 70,000 Frenchmen; for at Auerstadt, seven years before, 26,000 Frenchmen under Marshal Davoust defeated 66,000 Prussians.

But enough of particular instances of battles fought between the Prussians and the French in the old wars. Mr. Roemer is most audaciously cool when he talks of the Prussians "being encumbered by Russians or Austrians"! Why, there could have been no war in 1813 had not the Russians acted with the Prussians in the April and May of that year; and no renewal of the war in August, 1813, had not the Austrians joined the Russians and the Prussians, who had been defeated at Lutzen and Bautzen by the French. Blucher never could have had an army to command—the Army of Silesia never could have won a place in history—had he not been "encumbered" by Russians. It was the heroic action of the Russians at Kulm that led to the winning of that field, which rendered the great French victory at Dresden barren. Had Kulm not been lost, even Blucher's victory at the Katzbach would have been a fruitless affair. Germany was "delivered," in 1813, by the Russians, if any one people are to have the exclusive merit of that work. We observe that one of the speakers at the late Prussian meeting in Faneuil Hall referred to the battle of Leipsic as if it had been a Prussian action! It was not a German action, much less a Prussian action. The Russians bore the chief burden of that great fight, on the side of the Allies. The Allied loss at Leipsic was 42,590; and of this 20,8000 belonged to the Russian army, 7560 to the Austrian army, and 310 to the Swedes; leaving 14,120 to the Prussians. Considering that a large part of the Austrian army was not composed of Germans, we shall not err in putting about three-fifths of the entire loss of the Allies as having fallen upon men who were not of the German race. The loss of the Prussians was very great, and testifies nobly to their valor on that memorable field; but that field never could have been fought had either the Russians or the Austrians been absent from it. So severely were the Allies handled on the first day of the battle (October 16, 1813) that they did not resume fighting on the 17th, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements, particularly Benningsen's Russians and Colloredo's Austrians; and Bernadotte's army, which joined Blucher on the north side of Leipsic, contained Russians and Swedes. The event of the battle was decided on the 18th by the weight of the allied artillery fire at the south, principally proceeding from Austrian and Russian batteries; and at the north, by the arrival of Bernadotte, whose army was made up principally of men who were not Prussians. The Russians suffered dreadfully on the north side, where Blucher led the allied forces. There were even some Englishmen at the battle of Leipsic, Captain Bogue commanding there an English rocket brigade, Congreve rockets being then and there used for the first time. Leipsic was neither a German nor a Prussian victory, for it was won by Russians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, Swedes, Englishmen, Croats, and various kind of Germans, who fought against Frenchmen, Italians, Dutchmen, Belgians, Poles, and various kinds of Germans. In short, it was, as it has been called, a People's Battle, a Congress of Nations, all the members of which were armed, and whose noise was greater even than that which a political Congress could have produced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. BOOKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wim 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Alodo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dim 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular.
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SHIOK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuthlm

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 450 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. J. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A race for the champion flag of the Cooper's Point Yacht Club took place on the Delaware yesterday. It was won by the H. Clay Funk.

—The trouble in the Ancient Order of Druids over the question of membership of John Wolf, of Columbus Grove, No. 3, is again being agitated.

—John C. McMullen, a boarder at the Allegheny House, from Baltimore, while loading a pistol yesterday, was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of the weapon.

—The Board of Aldermen reassembled yesterday afternoon and selected canvassers for the Third and Fourth wards. They also fixed the places whereat the extra assessments will be held in each of the wards.

—William McCoy, forty-five years old, residing near Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, was severely injured last evening by falling down a flight of steps at Water and Callowhill streets. He was removed to Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The colored man who gains access to houses upon the false pretence that he is in the employment of the Board of Health, and is authorized to examine the premises, has up to this time escaped arrest. Within a day or two he has called at several dwellings, but was watched too closely to permit the concealment of any valuables upon his person.

—The Ebenezer Independent Christian Church, on Marlborough street, above Belgrade, is about to be renovated and improved. The whole building is to be raised five feet, and a handsome new front of the Norman style to be added. The building will be extended to the line of the street, and when completed it will be one of the handsomest churches in Kensington.

—Last night a meeting of journeymen house carpenters was held at Shultz's Hall, corner of Mascher street and Columbia avenue. Mr. George Perry presided, and Mr. Henry Wright acted as secretary. Owing to the heat of the weather there was but a small attendance of members, but much interest was manifested. The principal object of the meeting was to take action as to the formation of a union for the benefit of carpenters residing in the northeastern section of the city.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121⅞.

—The Central Bank of Brooklyn suspended payment yesterday.

—About two hundred applications to organize banks under the new Currency law have been received in Washington.

—Colonel Kirk has refused to give up the citizens held in custody in Alamance county, North Carolina, and Chief Justice Pearson declares that he has no *posse comitatus* to enforce the writs

—In a message to the Georgia Legislature, Governor Bullock recommends the payment in gold of the ante-war bonds and the refunding of the debt contracted subsequently. The State debt is $6,014,500.

—A decision has been given by the Treasury Department that the United States customs, and not the city health officials, properly and legally have charge of the lighterage of merchandise and discharge of vessels. This virtually settles the quarantine troubles in New York.

THE WAR.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT AT SAARBRUCK—THE FRENCH INVADE RHENISH PRUSSIA—KING WILLIAM AT MAYENCE—INCREASE OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Prussia demands of Austria explanations as to why she is arming. The war expenses of Prussia are 25,000,000 francs per day. The Prince Imperial is in military training. Thirty thousand soldiers are billeted on the city of Hamburg. The Empress of the French has visited the army.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The scene on the departure of the King for the seat of war, on Sunday morning, was extraordinary. The King rode from his palace to the railway station in an open carriage with the Queen. He wore a short military cloak and his helmet was placed on the seat by his side. The carriage was surrounded, followed, and frequently stopped by the immense multitude, wild with emotion, shouting farewells and benedictions.

The houses were hung with flags and festooned with flowers, and at the railway station arches were erected and a patriotic inscription displayed. The Queen, weeping, parted from the King with repeated embraces. When his Majesty, from the platform of the car, finally saluted the crowd, the scene was indescribable. The people were frenzied with enthusiasm, and the entire court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd, participating in the emotion, surrounded the old soldier, and bade him good-bye with every demonstration of loyalty and devotion. Bismarck and Generals Moltke and Von Boom were present, and were repeatedly cheered.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Evidence is hourly accumulating of the superiority of the needle-gun over the Chassepot, and this fact creates deep concern in France. The *Pall Mall Gazette* estimates the Prussian army on the frontier now musters 500,000 men. Extreme activity is noted in English ports and dockyards, and extensive preparations are made to put the coast in a defensive condition to resist attack.

PARIS, Aug. 2—Evening.—Official despatches from Metz announce that at 11 A. M. to-day the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier, and invaded Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlook Saarbruck, and our artillery was not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The *élan* of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at 11 A. M. and ended at 1 P. M. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him everywhere, received on this first field of battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and *sang froid* in danger were worthy of the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 P. M.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Russia indignantly repudiates the design of taking advantage of the war in Europe to invade the Danubian Principalities.

FLORENCE, Aug. 2.—In conformity with a desire of a council of generals held on June 23d, the effective force of the Italian army is being rapidly raised to 120,000 men. A camp of 20,000 men is established between Mantua and Verona, and two camps of observation are forming on the Pontifical frontier. It is the intention of the Italian Government to enter Rome as soon as the French army withdraws, on the plea of protection.

—The report of a Bible agent in Indiana represents that in the city of South Bend there are 137 families without the Scripture. Of this number it appears that sixty-one refused to receive a copy. If a similar report were to be made about our own city, we doubt if the experience would be quite so "encouraging."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·58	MOON SETS	11·10
SUN SETS	7·13	HIGH WATER	6·31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July	19
Virginia	Havre	New York	July	19
Sidonian	Glasgow	New York	July	20
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July	23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July	23
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July	25
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B	July	26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July	26
FOR EUROPE.				
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	3
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	3
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	3
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	4
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug.	6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	6
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	6
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	6
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	9
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	10
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	13
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	13
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	17
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug.	4
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug.	5
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug.	5
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Aug.	5
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Aug.	6
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug.	6
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug.	12
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug.	18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Boston, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Boston, John S. Hilles.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, Demarara, Workman & Co.
Schr Comet, Dow, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Zuletta Kenyon, Buckingham, Lynn, do.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Boston, Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Kate P. Lunt, Marsh, Boston, do.
Schr A. Townsend, Risley, Boston, do.
Schr Caroline Hall, Thomas, Boston, do.
Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, Providence, do.
Schr George Nevenger, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, Lynn, do.
Schr Calvin Edwards, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, Boston, do.
Schr Albert Treat, Sawyer, Boston, do.
Schr J. Williamson, Jr., Corson, Providence, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Pres. M. W. Wadley and wife, Miss Anna Watts, Miss Mary Watts, S. Katzenberg, J. Teal, Jr., and wife, E. F. Labatut, J. Stern, James Creighton, W. H. Teese, and Mrs. J. C. Alman. Off Reedy Island, passed a brig bound up, name unknown.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Normanby, Otis, 50 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Brig Alice Lea, Foster, from Wood's Hole.

Schr George E. Thatcher, Thatcher, 38 days from Amsterdam, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Nellie Doe, Hopkins, 9 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, from Boston, with hemp to R. H. Fitler & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian River, with grain and lumber to J. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

N. G. ship Asia, Steckman, from Hamburg.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, from Charleston.
Schr Cora Etta, Jones, from Sagua.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 2.—No boats reported for tow to-day.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Birdbill Boy, Borough, and Iowa. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 2.—Left for Philadelphia this P. M., bark Warren White, Lamb, from Havana.
Passing in, a bark and herm. brig.
In harbor, brig Courier and steamer Granite State.
Wind S. Thermometer, 85.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Abby Ryerson, Dennis, hence, at Havre 15th ult.

Ship Ocean, Jones, hence, at Havre 17th ult.

Ship Julia, Mounce, hence, at Havre 15th ult.

N. G. ship Astronom, Klopper, hence, at Bremerhaven 15th ult.

Br. ship Athenais, Baker, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was off Deal 17th ult.

Br. ship Coromandel, Chapman, from Liverpool 27th May for Philadelphia, was spoken 31st ult., 25 miles S. E. of Absecom.

Steamer England, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, at Havana 27th ult. from New York.

Br. steamer Tyrian, Smith, fm Liverpool for New York, was to leave St. John, N. B., 30th ult.

Br. steamer Etna, Lochead, cleared at Boston 1st inst. for Liverpool via New York.

Schr Cuba, Dukehart, cleared at Baltimore 1st inst. for Havana and New Orleans via Key West.

Steamer Annie, Hanson, from New York for Santa Martha and Savanilla, at Charleston 1st inst.

Steamer Sherman, Crowell, at New Orleans 1st inst. from New York.

Steamer Mississippi, Quick, sailed from New Orleans 31st ult. for New York.

Steamer Tarifa, which sailed from Liverpool 10th ult. for Boston, was detained at Queenstown, Ireland, until Tuesday, 26th, and consequently is not due at Boston until Friday next.

Steamer Tybee, Delanoy, from St. Domingo City 23d, via Samana 24th, and Porto Plata 26th ult., at New York 1st inst.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, cleared at New York 1st inst. for Havana, Sisal, and Vera Cruz.

Steamer Tonawanda, hence, arrived at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, hence, at Boston 2d inst., 7·30 A M.

Steamer South Carolina, Atkins, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at New Orleans 28th ult.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 31st ult.

Steamer Mary Sandford, Chadwick, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult., with 27 bbls. crude turpentine, 1334 do. rosin, 49,000 feet lumber, and 18,000 shingles.

Bark Masonic Morse, hence, at Antwerp 18th ult.

Bark Thurnolde, Vonlatz, from Shields for Philadelphia, put back to the Downs 17th ult.

Bark Schamyl, Sorenson, hence for London, sailed from Falmouth 18th inst.

Bark J. S. De Wolf, Spain, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 18th ult.

Bark Coriolan, Von Bremer, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Hamburg 16th ult.

Bark Memoria, Selvig, hence for Konigsberg, in the Sound, Elsinore, 13th ult.

Bark Echo, Irving, for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 18th ult.

Dan. bark Marienbyst, Ginge, hence, at Dantzic 14th ult.

Nor. bark Hermanos, Hauff, hence, at Stettin 14th ultimo.

Sw. bark Bloomer, Cubberly, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia (so reported), was spoken 26th ult., 30 miles east of Cape May.

Br. bark Daring, McDonald, hence, at Havana 26th ultimo.

Brig William Welsh, Snow, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Matanzas 26th ult.

Brig John M. Burns, Wyman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 27th ult.

Brig Navarino, Blood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 24th ult.

Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, hence, at Lisbon 15th ultimo.

Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, hence, at Portland 31st ult. via Boston.

N. G. brig Holsatia, Rhode, hence, at Swinemunde 14th ult.

Schrs Ella Matthews and J. M. Fitzpatrick, hence, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Schr General Conner, Partridge, hence, at Matanzas 25th ult.

Schrs Farragut, Clark, and M. M. Knowles, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 27th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Mack, of the schr A. G. Hazard, at New York 1st inst. from Portland, Conn., reports Stratford Point light, from 10 P. M. Saturday until Sunday morning, nearly out. The captain could observe it perfectly, being about two miles off and becalmed, the light being a revolving light, and of the best kind. It did not then revolve at all, it being a dead, dull light, hardly larger than a common house light. Captain Mack also complains that on June 5 he with eight other vessels were sounding their way into New Haven harbor, and no fog-bell was rung or to be heard for two hours and a half that the fog lasted; when they arrived abreast of the light three distinct taps were given, then no more until they were well up the bay. In foggy weather they do not ring the bell regularly at New Haven point, only about the time when the New York steamers are to pass the point; when the steamers have passed they stop—perhaps once and a while, or perhaps not any more. Captain Mack gave a report of it to the reporter of the New Haven *Palladium*, to have it published, so as to have the bell rung more regularly in foggy weather. It could not be entertained by him as it would injure him, for the power that kept the lighthouse keeper there holds him also.

The schr I. H. Woodbury, which was run into and sunk near the Cross Rip Light Ship, lies directly in the track of shipping passing that point, and is a very dangerous obstacle to navigation.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street,

Philadelphia.

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.,

OF

Superior Styles and Finish

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, to

EDWIN ROBERTS, No. 508 MARKET Street, JOHN K. MURPHY, GERMANTOWN, } Executors,

Or to their Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
6 29 w6t*

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
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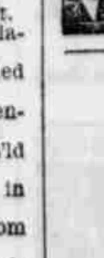
PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.



The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, Ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers, office 122 N. 4th St.

USE CHAMBERS' STAR INK.

EVANS, STODDART & CO.,
7 9 fmwlm No. 740 SANSOM Street.

SOLDIERS, OR THEIR HEIRS, WHO WERE actually discharged for wounds, or injuries, or ruptures, and who are denied bounty because their discharges read "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability," can have a re-muster so as to show them discharged for wounds, etc., and get their $200 bounty, on applying in person or by letter to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

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CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR **NEW YORK**

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday August 18, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 6, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 6.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 3, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Tuesday, August 9.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, August 6, at 2 P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 9, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·0
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, H. Frank Robinson, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

AMUSEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts, John Stallman, Albert Ashmead, Joseph Handsbury, William Ashmead, M. D., Abram Rex, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Nathan L. Jones, James F. Langstroth, Charles Weiss, Joseph Boucher, Charles Millman, Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 amw3m

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

MR. GLADSTONE, the Prime Minister of England, who has great talent but little tact, is sadly puzzled by the European complication. The sympathies of the nation naturally incline it to favor Prussia, and his Tory opponents, however false they may be on other questions, are strongly disposed to gratify this sentiment at all hazards, while the manufacturing and trading classes, who form an influential portion of the Whig party, are anxious in this juncture, as in all similar conflicts, to make money out of the war and to throw glory and duty to the dogs. If consols do not fall, and if large cargoes of coal can be furnished to the French to speed them on their murderous errand against the Prussian coast, the Mammon-worshipping shopkeepers care but little how the map of Europe may be reconstructed, or who may win or lose in the impending conflict. There are limits, however, even to the degree of national humiliation to which Great Britain will voluntarily subject herself. Her pride as well as her safety is involved in the maintenance of Belgian independence. The glories of Waterloo would quickly pale if the nephew of his uncle should now seize the historic battlefield, and, once established there, where can England, if she continues a policy of cold indifference intermingled with treacherous neutrality, look for allies when the modern Cæsar decides that the hour for attacking her shores and avenging St. Helena has at last arrived? The sentiments and duties involved in this situation are already shaking the allegiance of a portion of Mr. Gladstone's Whig supporters. Lord John Russell declares for a vigorous policy, and insists that the Government shall instantly prepare to maintain Belgian neutrality by force of arms, while the Under Foreign Secretary begs the House of Commons to rest content with written guarantees which a fortnight hence may be as worthless as waste paper. The Tories will be quick to seize the partisan advantages arising from the present cold-blooded and timid policy of their opponents; and if Mr. Gladstone does not quickly change it, there is a strong probability that he will be turned out of office, to give way for a successor more ready to maintain English honor. If the struggle on this point is protracted, we shall not be surprised if the public mind becomes so exasperated as to demand open hostilities against France, instead of the mere forcible maintenance of Belgian independence with which it would be satisfied now. Meanwhile great activity is manifested in English ports and dockyards, and if Great Britain does become involved in the struggle her navy, at least, will be well prepared to deal deadly blows, and to reassert its pre-eminence over that of France.

NEW JERSEY AND THE NATIONAL OFFICES.

IT is perhaps appropriate, after all, since Long Branch is established as the summer capital, that New Jersey should be made a sort of District of Columbia in the way of monopolizing official emoluments. In addition to the Cabinet office, the English mission, and the Supreme Judgeship bestowed upon that potential Republican State, her useful politicians have also been rewarded with a mission to Chili, the consulship to Liverpool, and the First Assistant Postmaster-Generalship, besides sundry smaller pickings. The favors bestowed upon Pennsylvania are ludicrously insignificant when contrasted with those granted to our overshadowing sister, but then the Keystone State affords at best only a few days' trout fishing, and the recollection of this fact should quell all symptoms of discontent. It is true that Curtin was sent to Russia, but the main object in view in his case was evidently to get him out of the country, and Lincoln's attempt to send Cameron into exile having proved a miserable failure, the only true course to be pursued with him was to banish his son-in-law to Constantinople. Since Curtin and Cameron have been taken care of after this fashion, what right have any lesser lights to hanker after rich rewards like those lavished upon the favored sons of powerful New Jersey? When we remember how much she does to nominate and elect Republican candidates, and what delightful summer resorts she possesses, who will dare to question the wisdom of loading her down with munificent political rewards?

MARTIAL FRANCE must be delighted with the news so ostentatiously told that the little Prince Imperial, who is expected to perpetuate the Napoleonic dynasty, has "received on his first field of battle his baptism of fire," as well as the intelligence that "the Emperor, since he has been with the army, has kept one telegraph wire constantly busy with correspondence with the Empress." This whole business smacks strongly of the family egotism of the man who thought that "me, and my wife, and my son John" were the only objects in the universe that deserved serious consideration. It also gives to Frenchmen significant indications that if Napoleon triumphs in the present war he will quickly restore, in the most offensive form, the personal system of government which he has partially surrendered, and that they are therefore fighting now to put chains upon themselves as well as upon the Germans of the Rhenish frontier.

ABATING A NUISANCE.

GENERAL GRANT was less of a mere party candidate than almost any public man nominated for the Presidency since the days of Washington, and while it was expected of him that he would faithfully support the principles and policy of the Republican party, it was also expected that he would endeavor to reform some of the abuses that have grown about our political system, and especially that he would make a vigorous and persistent effort to do away with the infamous scheme of dealing out the public offices as rewards for political services, that has been the curse of the country ever since General Jackson devised it. That General Grant intended to inaugurate this reform is certain, but no sooner was it known that he was elected than he was beset by professional politicians of every degree, from the ponderous Sumner, with his claims to the privilege of arranging a slate for the best foreign missions, and the "bottled-up" Butler, whose friendship and support could be purchased if he were uncorked and allowed to select a few snug berths for his personal friends, down to the smallest of the wire-pullers who were ready to take anything, and who, if they could not get into the Cabinet, were willing to put up with the perquisites of porters in the custom houses or sweepers in the public offices. Grant found that there was more vexation of spirit in fighting an army of politicians hungry for the spoils than there was in conducting a campaign against the Rebel hosts in the Wilderness and the swamps of Chickahominy, and the consequence was that he made a half surrender which was if anything worse than a total defeat. Some of the President's independent appointments were not such as were calculated to strengthen his administration, and a few unfortunate blunders gave the enemy an opportunity of which they were not slow to take advantage; and by compromising with sin he lost a great portion of the moral support which citizens of all shades of political opinion, outside of the political rings, would have given him if he had persisted in his determination to effect a reform in our civil service. Although the President has not come up to the expectations of his best friends, in regard to this one matter at least, he has nevertheless shown himself to be restive under the dictation to which he is subject, and any effort on his part or on the part of any officers of the Government to abolish the existing abuses is entitled to cordial support and encouragement. It is with considerable gratification, therefore, that we find Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, protesting against the tax imposed upon the clerks in his office by the Congressional Campaign Committee. This committee, it seems has determined to abolish the tax of one per cent. hitherto imposed, and to make an assessment instead at the rates of three, four, and five dollars, according to the rates of pay of the clerks, and to this assessment the committee "expects that every clerk will promptly respond"—a very plain hint to pay up or put.

To this demand of the Congressional Campaign Committee Secretary Cox has replied that he could not possibly object to an appeal to the liberality or party zeal of any employe in his department, but to tax them in a manner different from that in which other citizens are taxed, or to attempt to enforce its payment by political penalties, is, in his opinion, a political immorality of which he cannot approve.

We hope that Secretary Cox feels strong enough to brave the wrath of the Congressional Campaign Committee for this interference, as he will undoubtedly be made to suffer for it, as other independent Cabinet officers have been made to suffer when they refused to bow the knee to Baal. He will be attacked openly and covertly on the floors of Congress, his appropriations will be cut down, charges of fraud in the management of the bureaus of the Interior Department will be made, and he and his subordinates will be "investigated," offices now under his control will be abolished or transferred to other departments, the newspaper correspondents will be inspired to write him down, by informing the country that he is incapable; that he behaves with incivility to Congressmen who visit him on public business; that the President is losing confidence in him; and that he is altogether in such a bad way that his instantaneous removal is necessary for the peace and prosperity of the country. These tactics have been tried before now with success; and with the case of Attorney-General Hoar before his eyes, it is certainly remarkable that any other Cabinet officer should pretend to have an opinion of his own with regard to the regulation of the Government patronage. There are indications, however, that the backbone of the administration is beginning to stiffen; and if the President and his entire Cabinet—on the principle of better late than never—determine to hang together in this matter, and to fight the whole race of professional politicians until they succeed in making our civil service a little better than it is, they will deserve the eternal gratitude of their countrymen.

ACCORDING to the French accounts of the battle yesterday, they have taken the initiative by crossing the frontier and invading Prussia. The engagement lasted but two hours, and it amounted only to a driving in of Prussian outposts by a superior French force. This seems to be a small affair for the Emperor and Prince Imperial to engage in. Their extensive military experience should be reserved for the heavier work in store when armies of real magnitude meet in deadly conflict.

HON. T. DWIGHT THATCHER, who is well known in Philadelphia journalism, is now editing the Lawrence, Kansas, *Republican Journal*. Mr. Thatcher, who is an eloquent speaker as well as a forcible and elegant writer, delivered a Fourth of July oration at Lyndon, Kansas, which the *Signal* of that place says was replete with the soundest lessons of practical statesmanship, and earnest lessons to preserve the liberties which were acquired at the cost of so much blood. Mr. Thatcher is a man who cannot fail to make his mark either in the editorial chair or on the stump, and his sound practical ideas on political subjects will give him an immense influence in a new and growing State like Kansas, and place any position to which he may aspire easily within his reach.

A DESPATCH from Paris states that Russia demands an explanation from Austria as to why she is arming. The Czar is probably disposed to keep out of the fight on condition that Francis Joseph is also neutral, but ready to take part in it, in defense of Prussia, if Austria seeks to improve the present opportunity to avenge Sadowa.

CHARLES DICKENS' WILL.

Provisions of the Document—Legacies to Friends—Directions for His Interment, Etc.

The will of Charles Dickens is published in full in the London papers. It is described as having been written in blue ink on a sheet of ordinary letter paper. The main body of the text was evidently copied from the careful draft of a competent legal man. A provision of the interest on eight thousand pounds for life is made for Mrs. Dickens. To Miss Hogarth he gives eight thousand pounds and all his personal jewelry except his watch ("the gold repeater presented to me at Coventry"), which, with "the chains and seals and all appendages," he bequeaths to John Forster, who is also the legatee of such of the manuscripts of his published works as remained in his possession at the time of his death. To his eldest son Charles he bequeaths his library of printed books and all his engravings and prints. For the other legacies, "Miss Ellen Lawless Ternan, late of Houghton place, Ampthill Square, in the county of Middlesex," receives one thousand pounds, and all the servants who have been in the family for one year have nineteen guineas each. In a codicil the property in "All the Year Round" is given to "Charles Dickens, the younger," a designation of his son which would seem to imply that he desired this gentlemen to assume such a title rather than "Charles Dickens, Jr.," in like manner with the younger Colman.

After having fully expressed his intentions in legal technicalities, Mr. Dickens concludes his last will and testament as follows:—

"And lastly, as I have now set down the form of words which my legal advisers assure me are necessary to the plain object of this my will, I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to the said Georgina Hogarth, and never to be wanting in a grateful and affectionate attachment to her, for they know well that she has been through all the stages of their growth and progress their ever useful, self-denying, and devoted friend. And I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife since our separation by consent has been in receipt from me of an annual income of six hundred pounds; while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved wholly upon myself. I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner, that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial, that at the utmost not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed, and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hatband, or other such revolting absurdity. I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb without the addition of 'Mr.' or 'Esquire.' I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claim to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me. In addition thereto, I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children humbly to try and guide themselves by the teaching of the New Testament, in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter here or there. In witness whereof I, the said Charles Dickens, the testator, have to this, my last will and testament, set my hand this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

"CHARLES DICKENS."

THE UNIVERSAL PANIC.

The Panic in the London Money Market.

The London *Times* of Monday, July 19, in its "City Article," says:—

A severe panic prevailed in the stock markets to-day, and a most important fall occurred in quotations. Many stocks were again quite unsaleable, notwithstanding the extent of the recent reduction. The markets were more particularly influenced by the announcement of three fresh failures in the Stock Exchange, and the stoppage of the Norwich Crown Bank. In connection with these difficulties a very large amount of stock was thrown upon the market—*i. e.*, many recent speculative accounts for a rise were closed.

Among the other unfavorable features were the advance in the value of money on the Continent, and a decided rise in the price of wheat. The upward movement in the corn market will soon be felt throughout France, and will, doubtless, tend to dampen to some extent the enthusiasm prevailing in connection with the war. A large amount of money is waiting to be invested, but the public pause for the moment, apparently doubting whether we have yet seen the lowest point. It may be remarked, however, that the fall in some of the foreign stocks during the last fortnight has amounted to about fifteen per cent. The English funds showed extraordinary depression, and after falling two per cent., closed one and five-eighths lower. In the foreign department violent agitation was observable, and the closing prices, though not the worst of the day, were very much below those current on Saturday. Turkish stocks were forced for sale, and declined three to six per cent. Brazilian of 1865, Buenos Ayres (scrip), Egyptian, Italian, Peruvian, Portuguese, and Russian also gave way to a serious extent. Spanish securities were comparatively steady, a hope prevailing that this country may manage to hold aloof from the war. The reduction in English railway stocks was also important. United States 5-20 bonds declined 1¼ to 2 per cent., owing to large sales on German account. Illinois Central Railway shares were also 4 lower. Most of the American securities disposed of here of late have been subsequently despatched to New York, and this fact tends to explain the recent important rise in the gold premium and the increase in the remittances of gold to this country from the United States. Nearly all the foreign railway shares receded; the most important movement (£1 10s.) being in Great Luxemburg. A reduction took place in banking, miscellaneous, and telegraph shares.

Effects of the War on the Grain Market and Shipping.

The rumor which caused so much agitation in London on the 18th ultimo, that Russia had determined to join the war, it is stated emanated from the Baltic Coffee House, and was put in circulation at exactly the right moment to exert a powerful influence on the corn market. The first effect was to raise the pretensions of holders of wheat to an extravagant degree, and an advance of 8s.@10s. a quarter was asked from purchasers. Transactions were in consequence brought almost to a standstill, but ultimately factors abated their demands. The rates of premium against war risk on vessels at sea, or about to sail, also rose, and an enormous business is reported to have been transacted at Lloyd's and with the various marine insurance companies.

How the War Interfered with Emigration to the United States.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:—

"A year or two ago enormous numbers of German emigrants were in the habit of proceeding, via Liverpool, to the United States, particularly during the autumn. More recently, however, that branch of emigration has been conducted from Hamburg and other German ports, so that the emigration trade of Liverpool will not sustain any serious diminution from the impending war, unless, indeed, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway (from which two countries emigration via Liverpool has latterly been very extensive), be drawn into the conflict. It is anticipated that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the Continent, large numbers of intending German emigrants will pass the frontier into Holland and Belgium, and take passage thence to America. A considerable emigration from France via Havre has been latterly going forward through Liverpool, and large numbers of emigrants have been booked to proceed by steamer sailing this month; but the emigrant officials at Liverpool have received intimation that many of those contracts cannot be fulfilled, in consequence of the demands at home for the services of able-bodied men. In support of the statement that France has been for a considerable time preparing for the war, it may be interesting to notice that during the last three months large quantities of wheat and breadstuffs have been purchased in Liverpool. The partial failure of the French harvest was made the ostensible pretext for these transactions. The Exchange at Liverpool was perfectly paralyzed by a report that Russia has resolved to join Prussia in declaring war against France. The cotton and share markets were thrown into a great state of confusion and panic, and sales were made at tremendous reductions. Later in the day the rumors as to Russia were announced to be a 'mistake,' but the contradiction came too late to do any real good."

THE CHINESE IN LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans papers give an account of a disturbance which occurred on the Willaudon Plantation, between the Chinese employed there and the contractor who has them in charge, or rather who contracts with the laborers on the one hand and the plantation owner on the other. The Chinese had been indulging in cabbages; not exactly forbidden fruit, but articles not down in the contract; and the planter, Mr. Merrill, declined to pay the bill. The Chinese seized the contractor, himself a Chinaman, by name Cum Wing, and carried him bodily to their headquarters. What they proposed to do with him is not clear; but the police were sent for, and, upon their interference, he was liberated. It is quite evident that cabbages are at the bottom of the mess, but the exact composition of this celestial *sauer-kraut* is not explained even by the aid of an interpreter. It seems to have settled itself. At all events the Chinese are at work again, so far as can be ascertained, in "*statu quo antebellum*."

POLITICAL.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, July 27, the following, among other proceedings, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative of the First Representative District be RECONVENED, and a Sub-Committee of three be selected from this City Executive Committee to effect the permanent organization thereof.

In accordance therewith the delegates elected to said Convention will meet at the southwest corner of SIXTH and DICKERSON Streets, on THURSDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomination.

By order Republican City Executive Committee,
Attest:— CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Vice-President, presiding.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 7 29 fmw 6t

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, 1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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Swimming School for both sexes and all ages.

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The most timid persons taught to swim in from 6 to 10 lessons.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

On and after To-day SEASON TICKETS will be reduced fifty (50) per cent.

Persons desirous of taking lessons that object to joining the regular classes can make arrangements for strictly private lessons on moderate terms.

For further particulars call or address

7 30 smw4t*4p J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

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☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

8 1 10t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, Bank Building, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western and Southern States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ T. W. BAILY, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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THE BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA

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For which the public is rapidly crowding.

Nor will it interfere with the manufacture and favorable reception on the part of the public of the immense quantities of

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LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS.

BY R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

Literary Editor of the "Philadelphia Press."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, will publish on Saturday next, THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS, by *Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Literary Editor of the "Philadelphia Press."* It contains, besides a full history of his life, his Uncollected Pieces, in Prose and Verse; Personal Recollections and Anecdotes, as well as Letters from Mr. Dickens to various persons, never before published; and traces the entire career of the great Novelist from the time of his birth and first connection with journalism as a reporter to its unexpected and lamented termination on the 9th of June, 1870. With a full account of the Funeral Services, and Dean Stanley's Funeral Sermon, preached in Westminster Abbey, on the Sunday following the funeral. By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. It also contains a portrait of Charles Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a few days prior to his death; as well as his Autograph. The whole is issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in Green, Red, or Blue Morocco Cloth, gilt side and back. Price Two Dollars.

Agents and Canvassers are wanted, *Male and Female, in every town, village, and county in the United States*, to engage in selling and getting subscribers to the above work, which is the Best Selling Book published.

Active Agents can make from Ten to Twenty Dollars a day selling this Book, as we supply Canvassers and Agents at very low rates. Circulars of the work, for General Distribution, will be supplied gratis.

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EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.

Servants, $1·50, " " "

Children, $1·25, " " "

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UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. JOHN DIXON'S, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 tf mthf

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

John Real.

That John Real will be hung on Friday is as certain as almost any future event can be. The news that the Governor had refused to change the sentence of death which had been pronounced against him into that of imprisonment for life was told him yesterday by the warden of the Tombs, and Real appears to "bear up under" the disappointment with considerable fortitude. He feels, as under the circumstances it is very natural that he should feel, that the murder of Mr. Nathan did not tend to make the Governor lenient. He evidently thinks rather hard of those newspaper representatives who went away from their interviews with him to prepare distorted reports only of all that he had said. He is in that condition when Religion does all that she can for him, and when the World stands by with folded arms and tosses her head at Religion. If the solemn statements of a man to whom eternity is very near are to be believed, he was so persecuted by Officer Smedick that his killing of that officer—involuntary as he believes it to have been—was due to the instinct of self-preservation. In view of these statements Governor Hoffman has been pleaded with by Real's counsel and friends, and subjected to an amount of pressure such as is seldom exercised by the counsel or friends of a criminal of so humble a class of society. He will die in the Catholic faith, and on the day preceding his execution will probably partake of the communion. There is a good deal of curiosity to see the hanging. Among newspaper offices more than one application has been made for the use of such of the Sheriff's invitations, conferring the office of deputy sheriff, as may not be needed by the reporters.

Amusements—More Particularly Madame Lanner.

The ideal home of minstrelism is to be realized in the new opera house that Dan Bryant is building on Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue. Burnt cork is becoming elegant. The wench business is to be glorified. The new Ethiopian theatre, which is to be opened in the fall, will be expensively adorned, the proscenium boxes will be sumptuous, and it is to be presumed that the character of the entertainment will correspond to that of the house. Three of the other theatres will open this month, Booth's and Niblo's on the evening of next Monday week and the Olympic on the 22d. Niblo's has been cleaned and painted. It needed both badly. That silly tangle of impossibilities, *The Duke's Motto*, is to be the piece first produced there. The only theatrical attractions in this city at present are Madame Lanner and Bertha Lind. I have spoken of the "poetic feet" and "intellectual dancing" of Madame Lanner, but while employing these terms did not forget that they were unusual and liable to be misconstrued. For example, we do not look for intellectuality in dancers. Even the very great ones, the Elslers and Taglionis, evince very little brain cult ure. Life is not long enough to permit them to equally cultivate the heel and the head. The gossip that is babbled in the newspapers respecting Morlacchi's intellectual taste and musical acquirements is very interesting. I will not undertake to say whether it is true or not; but if it is true, that instance is an exceptional one. Nevertheless, a great dancer may have had something of the education of an actress. In that case the intellect is put to work. She is not all leg, and there is some proportion between the developments of mind and muscle. This seems to be the case with Madame Lanner. Without claiming to "know of my own knowledge," as a lawyer would say, it seems to me either as though she must be intellectual, or, if a somewhat peculiar phraseology be admissible, as though she must have strong intellectual impulses. Figures, steps, and enterprises which in another would seem like the inventions of vulgar audacity are, with her, poetic and refined. There are coarse men who will never see in Terpsichore anything more than an appeal to flesh and passion. For my part I have no objection to define dancing as the language of legs; but I must be permitted to make this discrimination, that the majority of dancers make it a language that corresponds to the diction of those nameless books whose publication is prohibited by law, while a few, like Madame Lanner, invest it with a pure and poetic rhythm. It would be unjust to Miss Lind, however, not to acknowledge that a large proportion of the principal dancing of the evening falls to her. In the new ballet of *Sitala; or, The Juggler's Daughter*, a trinity of dances, consisting of three in one, and of remarkable character, is interpreted by her to perfection, and creates an enthusiasm that would be unusual in winter time but is extraordinary at this season. The dances are called "The Peasantess," "The Coquette," and "The Sylph." When Miss Lind first appears the peasantess' dress which she wears of course carefully conceals the dresses of the coquette and the sylph. When the first dance is concluded Miss Lind retires, and during the applause slips off the rustic frock, and ere the c'apping of hands has died out, appears glittering in the exquisite costume of the "Coquette." A similar change of costume characterizes the conclusion of the second dance, and signalizes her appearance in the third. Each dance has peculiar idiosyncrasies, and is performed by Miss Lind with an ability to which theatre-goers in this country are almost entire strangers. The conclusion of the first act of *Sitala* likewise creates excessive delight. It introduces, without indecency, an approach to the genuine can-can nearer than that made by any other performers who have as yet appeared on the New York stage. This can-can, which, upon the bills, is warily called "quadrille," is pervaded by the refinement of Madame Lanner, and is therefore kept from becoming repugnant. The success with which it has been received is so immense that it ought to be reserved for the last thing in the ballet. Those who see the first act see the best portions, and lose little by going away. The deserved and unusual popularity of Madame Lanner and Miss Lind is my reason for referring to them at such length.

No. 12 West Twenty-third Street

is still the object of general contemplation, and will remain so until the murderer is discovered, or until the mystery, with no abatement of obscurity, passes into a tradition and takes its place beside such enigmas as the Burdell-Cunningham and the Rogers assassinations. On my way home from a theatre I passed the house at midnight on Monday. The gas-lamps of the opposite pavement threw their radiance full upon it. Not a ray of light came from any of the windows, but through the glass above the front door the lights in the hall could be seen, and upon these was fixed the gaze of a group of people stationed on that side of Twenty-third street which is bounded by the southern facade of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those gossippers who stretch their necks there for an hour at a time fasten upon the most cobwebby of imaginary clues. Now it is Washington Nathan who committed the murder, now Frederick, now both, now neither, now young Kelly, the housekeeper's son, now a hypothetical plumber. Meanwhile, let us hope that Superintendent Jourdan and his detectives will keep their own counsel until the door of the deed is discovered or until all hopes of discovering him are dispelled.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING NOW TO BE CLOSED OUT AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

AS MANY OF THE COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN originate from the irritation and the derangements caused by worms, a remedy that will effectually rid the system of these pests is well calculated to be of great benefit, and to be frequently required in every family. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is such a preparation, not only certain to destroy worms, but most excellent for the purposes of a General Tonic, strengthening the stomach and digestion, and dissipating any febrile tendency in the system. In Dyspepsia, young and old will find it equally effective, and altogether, no remedy of more general application could be kept in the household. Sold everywhere. Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL DESSERT may be found in the new article of food, Sea Moss Farine, which can be purchased for twenty-five cents a package, that will produce sixteen quarts of most excellent blanc mange, or a proportionate quantity of custards, light puddings, farina, creams, sauces, gruels, Charlotte Russe, etc. This seems almost incredible, but it is vouched for by ladies of the highest respectability, who append their names to their statements. The company state at least fifty delicious dishes can be made from the Sea Moss Farine, and give in their circular the receipts for many of them. We consider Mr. Rand's discovery a highly important one for the millions, and indeed for all classes of society, in these stringent times.

LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. By Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. With Personal Recollections and Anecdotes;—Letters, by "Boz," never before published;—and Uncollected Papers in Prose and Verse. With a Portrait and Autograph, will be published on Saturday next, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street. It will be issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in Green, Red, or Blue Morocco Cloth, gilt side and back. Price Two Dollars. Agents wanted everywhere to engage in its sale. Advance copies will be sent to any one, postpaid, on receipt of price.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

IF IT IS THROWN IN YOUR TEETH that you do not keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using the matchless vegetable dentrifice SOZODONT.

THE DUSTY AND WEARY TRAVELLER will find excellent bath-rooms at the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Airy rooms, billiard halls, vertical railway, cafe, reading-room, and a superior cuisine render this a favorite house with travellers.

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Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
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NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE"—Cheap, convenient, and useful. Mends everything.

MARRIED.

GIRAULT—GOODWIN.—At Chicago, Ill., on the 14th of July, at the residence of the bride's uncle, William Bryson, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Swazey, Mr. JOSEPH B. GIRAULT, of Annapolis, Md., to Miss BESSIE T. GOODWIN, of Chicago.

JONES—MAFFET.—On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, of Philadelphia, NATHAN W. JONES to Miss ROSALIE W. MAFFET, both of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

DIED.

CHANDLER.—On the 2d instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Chandler, and daughter of John and the late Mary Wood, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Thomas Wood, Jr., West Falls of Schuylkill, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DALTON.—On the 1st instant, HUGH DALTON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Forty-third street and Lancaster avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GARNSEY.—On the morning of the 2d instant, LUCY HUDSON GARNSEY, relict of the late D. G. Garnsey, of Western New York, in the 93d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, T. F. Cauffman, Roxborough, on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

LORD.—On the 1st instant,, SIMEON LORD, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Lodge No. 9, A. Y. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Blue Bell, Darby road, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Morian Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On the 1st instant, SARAH, wife of William Williams, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1520 South street, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Morian Cemetery.

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CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

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Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.

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The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

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No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,

IN KITTS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 5 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

LOST.

LOST ON FRIDAY, 29TH ULT., A PACKAGE of ONE HUNDRED TICKETS TO BUSTLETON. As they are useless to any one except the owner, the finder will please return to this office. 8 1 3t*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 10 6

PITTSBURG.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, PITTSBURG, July 30, 1870.—Well may this be called the "Smoky City." On our arrival here, a few days since, I was not able to distinguish houses or objects on the opposite side of the river at Birmingham, though it was early in the afternoon and the distance but a few hundred yards from our windows. Dozens and scores of foundries, factories, rolling-mills, and river steamers are continually emitting from their chimneys the black and thick smoke, which at times totally obscures the vision. Yet occasionally the smoke is lessened, the breeze wafts it away, and a beautiful prospect is opened up.

Having fine quarters on the Monongahela front of this pleasant and well-kept hotel, we all find it very interesting to watch the varied movements on the water of the many barges and steamers busily plying to and fro, and to catch lovely glimpses of scenery on the beautiful hills opposite. We passed two hours of the early morning very agreeably in strolling along Mount Washington heights, and enjoyed the clear and bracing atmosphere and the fine extended views of the country in the rear, and very often would have quite a satisfactory view of different parts of the city proper, Allegheny City, and both rivers, when the temporary cessation of the dense smoke aided by the wind would permit.

A novel and very useful railway has been in operation during the past season. I refer to the inclined plane reaching from the foot of the bridge on the other side, opposite an hotel, to the top of Mt. Washington, thus bringing places within a minute's easy and pleasant ride that were nearly half an hour away by the steep and tedious ascent of the road. This railway is at an angle of thirty-five degrees, and is laid solid and strong on three heavy tubes reaching to the rocky side three hundred and eighty feet by three spans, behind and under which the Pan Handle Railroad runs, and the rest of the way, about three hundred feet, is upon the earth and rock of the hillside. A fine brick building on the summit contains the engine and machinery, with huge wheels or rollers which wind up and lower the cars alternately by means of inch and a half wire cables, and in one minute the ascent or descent is made. It seems firm as the mountain itself, and accidents are almost impossible, yet a few timid ones, especially ladies, refuse to ride upon it. The cars will accommodate twenty-five or thirty, though forty have been crowded in, as a car is never known to be full. The average rate of travel is 1200 a day, on Sundays more than double that, and on the fourth of July nearly 5000 were taken up and down. As the affair has been demonstrated a success, it will soon lead to others being constructed along the bluff, and so bring much valuable building property into the market. The whole structure cost about $50,000, and would have appeared a great risk to any but an enterprising community.

Though in the hottest of the season, the mercury ranging here for days together high up among the nineties, as with you, yet still there is a life and animation among the citizens that I cannot but admire. Everybody seems busy and no one idles away his time. Corner loafers are scarce, and of beggars I have seen none. It would be strange if, in such a huge manufacturing centre, there were a single person seeking it that could not find employment in some capacity or other.

As an evidence of the growth and prosperity of business men in Pittsburg, I noticed the improvement in various factories in the introduction of new and valuable machinery. There has been recently introduced into the largest bakery here an automatic cracker machine, at a cost of over five thousand dollars. I believe there are only three of these in use all over the United States. Quite a number of persons have examined it, and observed its wonderful operation. It is capable of turning out about ten thousand crackers a day. But a few years since this business was commenced on a small scale by the present proprietor, Mr. Marvin, and now, though it has increased to a consumption of over eight thousand barrels of flour annually, the supply is hardly equal to the demand.

For four days past rain has fallen here in great quantities, not steadily, but in frequent copious showers, accompanied by much thunder and vivid lightning. The sun has shone out bright and beautiful at intervals. It is a libel upon Pittsburg to say that we never see the sun or the blue sky, for I have seen them many times this week, even from the heart of the city.

There is a story that at stated times the children of the poorer classes are gathered at the river bank and undergo a summary process of ablution and scrubbing, and then their parents come and select their own, having been unable before to identify them from their neighbors' offspring. Believe it those who wish to.

Altogether, we think better of Pittsburg the more we see of it, and have been much pleased with our visit.

Before coming here our party spent a week at Niagara Falls, finding, of course, enough to interest us and occupy our time. The mighty cataract presents few changes from former years, but it is always grand, and one need never tire looking upon it in all its varied aspects. The hotels were not full by any means. Saratoga and the seaside watering-places seem to monopolize the bulk of visitors this season. Dozens of newly married couples were there for a day or two, most of them, as some one said, trying to look as if they had been married for years, but deceiving nobody.

We shall soon return to Philadelphia, hoping to find the weather moderated from the excessive heat of the past few weeks, which seems to have affected all parts of the country. Yours, truly, SIG.

—The weather in Virginia has been remarkably pleasant this summer. According to the Lynchburg *Virginian*, the thermometer has not gone above 89 degrees in the shade at any time since the beginning of the heated term.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the following recent publications of Harper & Brothers:—

Harper's complete edition of the sermons of Rev. Frederick W. Robertson will be likely to find readers among many who do not, as a general rule, have much taste for this style of literature. We commented favorably upon this work a short time ago, and we are pleased to take the occasion of a second copy being laid upon our table to again recommend it to the attention of Christians of all sects as containing much sound doctrine and eloquent exposition of the principles of Christianity.

"The Speeches, Letters, and Sayings of Charles Dickens," by George Augustus Sala, is a book manufactured to supply a demand created by the death of the great novelist. Mr. Sala is reported to have been the intimate friend and to some extent the pupil of Mr. Dickens, and under these circumstances a catch-penny performance like the one before us, hurried through the press almost before the subject of it is cold in his grave, is offensive to good taste, to say the least of it. Mr. Sala supplements his collection of odds and ends by a sketch of Dickens and by Dean Stanley's funeral sermon, neither of which contains any facts with which the public are not already familiar. The speeches of Mr. Dickens, which compose the bulk of the book, are for the most part uninteresting, apart from the fact that they were delivered by him, and except some meagre reminiscences there is little to redeem the affair from the charge of being a vulgar attempt by one literary man to make money out of the public regard for a brother writer.

"Harper's Hand-Book for Travellers in Europe and the East," edited by W. Pembroke Fetridge, has entered upon its ninth year of usefulness. This guide-book is a standard authority with European tourists, and its practical utility has been proved over and over again. No pains are spared by the publishers or the editor to make it as complete as possible, and to bring its information down to the latest date. During the past year the work has been almost entirely rewritten, and additions and corrections were made up to May, 1870. Full directions about obtaining passports, securing passage on steamers, exchange, and other matters of interest to travellers, are given in a plain and understandable manner. The book is strongly bound in leather, and is accompanied by a railroad map.

"John," by Mrs. Oliphant, is a love story from the pen of a lady who has a well-established reputation as a graceful and fascinating writer. We recommend it as very pleasant reading.

—"The Old Countess," translated from the German of Edmund Hofer, and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is a more than usually interesting story of German life. The plot is ingenious and with a spice of sensationalism in it that will not make it less attractive to many readers, and there are some admirably drawn characters that show the hand of a master artist. Edmund Hofer, the author of the story, has a high reputation in Germany, and the translator has done the American public a service by introducing him to their notice through the medium of the volume before us.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. also send us the August numbers of *The Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*, which are, as usual, elegantly illustrated and filled with choice reading matter from the pens of some of the best English writers of the day.

—The Presbyterian Publication Committee send us "Rufus the Unready," by Martha Farquharson, a religious story for young people, and "Heavenward Bound," by Oliver A. Wadsworth, a book of religious counsel for young Christians. Both of these works will be valuable additions to Sunday-school libraries.

—*The Aldine Press* for August has a specmen from Dore's "Dante"—"Dante at the Tomb of Farinata," from the tenth canto of "The Inferno"—which is an admirable illustration of the style in which the French artist has interpreted the Florentine poet. The other illustrations are "The Great Falls of the Missouri;" "Falstaff and his Recruits;" "A Roman Farm-yard Scene;" "The Flushed Partridge;" and "A Conflict of Authority." The literary articles are up to a high standard of excellence. *The Aldine Press* is an admirable specimen of typography, albeit the impression of Dore's design is not equal to the French prints of the same subject. Received from the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street.

—The August number of *The Schoolday Visitor*, which has been sent us by Turner & Co., is filled with attractive stories, sketches, and poetry for young readers.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for August contains, among other matters of interest, a list of the exhibitors at the late National Photographic Exhibition in Cleveland. The "specimen" is a fine view of the interior of the exhibition building.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for August presents an excellent selection of articles from the best foreign engineering and scientific journals.

—The July number of *The American Architects' and Builders' Monthly* contains a view and plan of the Cincinnati Work-house and two pages of illuminated letters from manuscripts of the fourteenth century, together with a variety of well-written articles on subjects connected with art, architecture, and building.

—The accidental fall and bursting open of a trunk has recently been the means of displaying the charms of a very pretty young lady, to whom the article belonged. She was on her way to the Catskill Mountains with a party of friends. Among the number was a gentleman, the acquaintance of a day. He assisted her to replace the contents of the trunk, and was so struck by the happy way in which she took her "misfortune," that he made a proposition of marriage on the spot, and was accepted. In this particular instance the romance is quite refreshing, but it is not always well to allow marriage to be the result of accident.

JAPANESE NURSERY TALES.—The Japanese, writes a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, as rude and unpoetical as they seem to be, have their fairies, genii, Peris, and imps, answering to those of which European juveniles tell such wonderful tales. Some of these stories are very ingenious and would bear copying into the fairy lore of America, while others would be far from acceptable, owing to the great difference in customs and religion. I do not know that the subjoined tales which were told by a Japanese nurse to the European children at Hiogo, some of whom were under her charge, are really a part of Japanese folk lore, or made up for the present amusement of the children. But in either case the children were pleased, and when they repeated some of the stories to me, they were very enthusiastic in the praise of the old Japanese grandmother who had thus entertained them.

Once there was a little Japanese boy dressed in a nice suit of black linen, and he said to himself one day, "I will be a great Daimio. I will have big swords and fine dress, and my mother and father shall be happy with plenty of rice and jewel rings." But the little boy was poor, and all he had was this one suit of clothes. He was walking on the side of Fusiyama one day, thinking how he should be great, when the mountain shook and great smoke-devils came out of the top. The boy was afraid, until a little fairy, awakened by the noise, rose up at his feet, and taking him by the hand led him away from the mountain. When the little spirit was about to leave the boy said, "You know how to save me from smoke-devils, and you must know how to make me a great Daimio. Will you tell me?" "Go and pull a turnip," said the fairy spirit as she took her way back to the sacred mountain. So the little boy looked about him for a garden, and when he had found one he searched for a turnip. He soon found a great one with tall leaves, and he set about digging around the roots. "No, no!" said the turnip, "my root is deep and you cannot dig so low, but take hold of my head and pull, for my root will follow where my head goes." So he seized hold of the stalk and pulled. Lo! it came up so easy that the boy fell in the mud. "Ho, ho!" laughed the turnip, "you have something to learn if you would be a great Daimio. Men, like turnips, pull easiest by the head, but you had better leave them where they have taken root than to venture yourself in pulling them up." And the little boy took the advice, and made the acquaintance of leaders only. He was never, however, overanxious to be in the company of great men, and soon the Tycoon, seeing his great care and wisdom, made him a prince. So he was happy.

Once a little girl was told by her mother to make rice cakes. But the little girl wanted to play shuttlecock, and left the dough in the bowl. A little imp in the shape of frog came, and when the girl was about to hit the cork a blow, he threw the dough into the air. It fell upon the girl's head and streamed down over her shoulders until she was entirely covered. Her mother came, and, supposing it was all dough, threw her into the oven, and so the naughty little girl was baked.

One man worked in his rice and wheat fields, while his neighbors spent their time in wrestling, drinking saki, and playing ball. Finally winter came, and they had no food. So they went to the industrious man and said, "Give us rice and bread." But the other said, "No; you serve the spirit of amusement, I serve the spirit of work. Go to your spirit for food, and I will go to mine." So they all starved.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,

5 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.

6 27 mwf 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW VIEWS IN THE PARK

Purviance's Stereoscopic Views in the Park, 25 cents each, $2 50 per dozen.

New Chromo, portrait of Dickens, *the last likeness* for which he sat, mounted, 9x11 inches, 50 cents each. Mailed to any address.

NEW CHROMOS, after Birket Foster.
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
LOOKING-GLASSES still at reduced prices.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES.

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
AUTOTYPES,
SWISS PANORAMAS,
CHROMOS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
ETC. ETC.

11 10rp

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA

Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

SEVENTH Street, above F,

(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 23tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On 25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINTON, D. C. 7 29 10t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¼ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5¼ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5¼ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3¼ by 5¼ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9½ inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept in order at the expense of the contractor The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
7 29 12t Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson, Twentieth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
7 20 23 26 30au1 4 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-first Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Manayunk, Twenty-first ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
7 20 23 26 30 au1 4 Secretary.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11¾

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ. 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfmtf

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Some people prefer suffering to being bored. This must have been eminently the case with an Englishman who, says a French paper, was sauntering recently about the platform of Henry IV's statue in Paris, yawning tremendously. He suddenly perceived an Italian organ boy carrying a large monkey, and instantly offered to buy it. The child was unwilling to part with the beast, but being tempted, first by one and then by two gold pieces, he at last consented to sell it, and the Englishman walked off with his purchase. He had not gone many yards when the monkey, annoyed at the change of masters, began to behave in a most diabolical manner, pulling out the Englishman's whiskers, scratching his nose and cheeks, and uttering piercing shrieks of rage. His new owner in vain tried to calm him. At last, losing patience, and streaming with blood, he seized the furious animal and threw it into the Seine. Several people on the bank were setting dogs to swim. A Newfoundland jumped into the river, and brought the drowning monkey to shore. The monkey soon recovered its senses, and bounded towards the trees, which it joyfully climbed. The little Italian succeeded in inducing it to return to him, and then wanted to give back the purchase-money, but the Englishman flatly refused to take it, gave up the monkey to the boy, and went away rubbing his hands and declaring that he had been extremely well amused.

—The smallest dwarf in the world has, according to the London *Morning Advertiser*, been just admitted into the Bethnal-green Workhouse in a dying state. He is thirty-two years of age, and his name is William Salletto. He has been measured by the medical officers and found to be only 31 inches in height. It seems that in 1862 his father met a Frenchman named Philip Lemure, who prevailed on him to give up his business and exhibit his son as the smallest dwarf existing, he being one inch less in height than General Tom Thumb. The father consented for a salary of £2 a week to allow the Frenchman to take all the profits from any exhibition. The dwarf first made his appearance at Rosherville Gardens. After that he was taken on a tour through England. He was also received by several noblemen and county families. One gentleman presented him with a watch and chain, which, to his great sorrow, he no longer possesses. He then went to Paris, where, among other illustrious personages, he was introduced to the Emperor of the French at the Tuileries. He was afterwards shown to the present King of the Belgians. He then returned to England, where he was exhibited at several exhibitions. Recently he became ill, and his father and mother becoming destitute, they were all admitted into Bethnal-green Workhouse.

—One of the Indian papers refers to the success which has attended Sir Robert Montgomery's measures for the suppression of female infanticide introduced more than thirty years ago into the Allahabad district. In 1840 there were only three female infants among the suspected clans, next year there were as many as fourteen, and in 1842 there were twenty-eight female children. In the same villages the percentage of Rajpoot girls now bears a fair proportion to the male population, and in the three clans which were formerly most addicted to infanticide the percentages of girls are sixty-nine, sixty-three, and fifty-six. Among the Allahabad Rajpoots the possession of an unmarried daughter is no longer counted a disgrace, but, as a rule, the marriage expenditure is reduced, and marriage follows. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—It would have been well for us if Sir Robert Montgomery, or Sir Robert any one else, had thirty years ago introduced some measures which would have checked the system of infanticide that has taken root among us, and prevented the wholesale murder that we have allowed to go on until we really have become ashamed of the number of little bodies strewed about the streets. It is a melancholy reflection that if there were a competitive examination in crime and vice few, if any, cities in the world would care to compete with London, which, judging from the murders and other horrors that have lately come to light, would leave no other candidate a chance of success.

—The German newspapers announce that the celebrated German dramatist, Herr Benedix, author of upwards of one hundred original plays, is now, at the age of seventy-one, in great distress. "It is only just," says the *Gartenlaube*, "that the public should take measures for ensuring the comfort, during the last few years of his life, of this poet, who has given it so much diversion by his brilliant and joyous productions." Herr Benedix is the author of *Aschenbrodel*, of which *School* is a very clever imitation, but an imitation all the same. He is also the author of the quaint little piece from which Leon Gozlan's *Dieu merci, le couvert est mis!* is derived. Leon Gozlan knew so little of the dramatist to whom he was indebted for the characters and plot of the trifle just named that he announced "Dieu merci," etc., as "tire du theatre Russe;" and it was from a Russian version of Benedix's dramatic sketch that the French version was prepared. If, after being played in Russia, France, and England, Benedix is little known out of his own country, that is not precisely the fault of Benedix himself. All the German actors who have had parts furnished to them by this prolific dramatist are joining in the subscription that has been opened for his benefit, and there would be no impropriety in the various foreign authors and managers who have profited by his talent doing the same.

MR. WEBSTER AS A LITERARY MAN.—Of all the public men of America, Mr. Webster was perhaps the most striking illustration of a purely literary power displayed on the theatre of politics. It has been said of him, by so judicious and knowing a critic as Horatio Seymour of New York, that he would have achieved a great name in literature had he not chosen the career of a politician. His strength, and that by which he distanced such competitors as Calhoun, was peculiarly one of literary effects; and it was displayed in the most striking and triumphant manner in those memorable debates on the tariff and nullification, which constituted, perhaps, the most brilliant passage in our political literature, as well as an era in our public national history. The question has often been vexed between the partisans of Calhoun and Webster who had the better of the arguments in these debates. But the real question of the matter goes deeper than its dialectics; and, whatever may have been the logical accuracy and power of Mr. Calhoun on the legal and constitutional issue, it is certain that the great Massachusetts orator completely overthrew him by the superior and more finished literature of his discourse. The comparison of the two debates on this high and famous occasion furnishes a very precise and happy illustration of the power contributed from purely literary sources in the discussion of even the abstrusest political questions. The issue between Union and Disunion was not decided by arguments; and, indeed, it may be doubted whether any public question is ever entirely so determined. Sentimentalism, as our statesmen are constantly discovering, will do more to govern the opinion of the people than any amount of logic; and all that Mr. Calhoun could make of syllogisms and lawyers' pleas could, and in point of fact did, have no weight by Webster's grand appeal to the passions of the multitude, and his splendid perorations to the "glorious Union." Those perorations are remembered by the masses and recited by the schoolboys, and have been the stock in trade of all the lesser politicians on every occasion of arousing the patriotic emotions of the people, long after the barren arguments of the South Carolinian have been forgotten, or survive only in a record consulted and annotated by lawyers and polemists.

CELESTIAL INFLUENCES.—Some years ago, when experiments were made with the pendulum at Bunker Hill Monument, Massachusetts, it was incidentally found by Professor Horsford that every morning the plumb-line suspended from the centre of the top to the floor, indicated an inclination to the west, every noon towards the north, and in the afternoon to the east. These movements were found the most marked when the sun shone, and thus due to the expansion of one side of the structure by the heat of its rays. It was lately tried what is the amount of this influence on the Capitol dome in Washington, which is of iron, a substance which, as is well known, expands more than stone. A long plumb-line was fastened to the under side of the ceiling of the rotunda, and extended to the stone pavement below. The plummet described daily an elliptical curve, of which the longest diameter was from east to west, and amounted in hot, sunny days to four or five inches. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, remarks in regard to this:—"By molecular action of this kind, perpetually continued, time, the slow but sure destroyer, levels with the ground the loftiest monuments of human pride."

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)........6·15 A. M.
Mail........8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)........9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)........3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation........4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion........5·35 P. M.
Mail........4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)........11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)........7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation........6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.
Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at........8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at........4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.
6 28

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia - 10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport - 8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie - - 7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie - 7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia - 7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven 7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport - - 1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven - 2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie - - - 8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie - - 9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport - 9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport 12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg - 5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven 11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't 12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven 9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport 10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3 15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.
5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $60. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

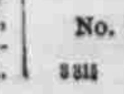
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE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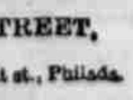
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 21 A few doors abov hesnut st., Philada.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.
At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,
trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch...2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train . . . . 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line . . . . 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express . . . . 11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation . . . 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation . . . 4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train . . . 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express . . . 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express . . 10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger . . . 11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express . . . . 3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express . . . . 6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail . . . . 6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 & 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train . . . . 9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express . . 9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train . . . . 11·55 A. M.
Erie Express . . . . 5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express . . 9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express . . . . 12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation . . 9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 4 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, French Plate and Pier Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Bedding, China, Glassware, Refrigerators, Stoves, Fine Carpets, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
August 4, about 600 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES AND PARLOR ORGAN, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL, PIER AND CHAMBER GLASSES; Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets; Spring, Hair, Husk and Straw Mattresses; Silver-Plated Ware and Cutlery, Glass and China Ware, Clothes Hampers, Toilet Sets, Wall Papers, &c.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large and desirable assortment of parlor, chamber, library, sitting-room and dining-room furniture. Also, carpets, pictures, bookcases, office tables, mattresses, bedding, &c.
SECONDHAND FURNITURE.
Also, the entire Furniture of a dwelling, to close an estate.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.
At one o'clock, will be sold, a very fine 7-octave rosewood case piano-forte, made by Schomacker.
EATING BAR COMPLETE.—Also, at same time, a copper heating apparatus, with kettles, gas pipe, &c.
Also, the bar and decanters, demijohns, &c., of a saloon or eating bar.
2000 PIECES WALL PAPERS.
Also, at 2½ o'clock, will be sold 2000 pieces wall paper, to close a partnership account. 8 3 2t

IMPORTANT SALE OF
SEVEN HANDSOME COTTAGES
AND 22 COTTAGE SITES,
AT CAPE MAY, N. J.
On Saturday Evening,
August 6, at 8 o'clock, at the Stockton Hotel, Cape May City, will be sold, at public sale,
Seven handsome double two-story Cottages, with Mansard roofs, containing from 9 to 13 rooms; built of the best materials and workmanship, and located most advantageously in relation to the sea-shore.
COTTAGE SITES.
At the same time will be sold 22 Lots of Ground desirably located for cottages, on Grant street, Wood street, and Broadway.
For particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 1110 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
Or R. B. Swain, Cape May, N. J. 7 27 9t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 3 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

JOSEPH PENNEY,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18-karat.
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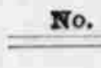
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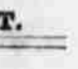
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THE NATHAN HORROR.

No Falling off in the Excitement—The Murdered Man's Sons—Statement of General Frank Blair.

The N. Y. *Herald* of to-day says:—

There is but little abatement in the excitement attending the foul scenes enacted at No. 12 West Twenty-third street on Friday morning last, especially among the police force, every man of whom feels that the force owe it to themselves to secure the offender. Superintendent Jourdan, Capt. Kelso, and a few picked men of the detective force are silently, cautiously and energetically at work clearing up three points—viz.: the source from which the dog was derived, the disposition of the stolen studs and watch, and the mode by which the assassin (if an outsider) entered and left the house, with what success is only known to themselves. To the questions of reporters the answers are invariably, "We have no new clue, but we hope to be successful in developing something new soon."

THE HOUSE WATCHED.

It is certain that every trivial incident transpiring about the house where the crime was committed is carefully watched by unseen eyes. No person makes an exit or entrance without it being known, and day and night it is under complete surveillance. Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock detectives were in the neighborhood in Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets on guard. At that time all the lights in the house were extinguished, except one in the hall, which sent its flickerings across to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where ten or a dozen hackmen were congregated speculating upon the event.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL BLAIR.

It was rumored about town yesterday that an important revelation had been made to the police by Major-General Frank Blair, who has a room on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, just opposite to the Nathan mansion.

A *Herald* reporter paid a visit to the General last evening and talked the whole matter over with him in one of the parlors of the Manhattan Club, where he was found. The following is substantially the conversation which ensued:—

Reporter—It is rumored, General, that you saw from your window in the hotel the morning of the murder a person moving about in one of the rooms of No. 12 West Twenty-third street. I have called to ascertain the truth of the matter.

General Blair—Well, I will tell you all I know about it. About half past five o'clock that morning I went towards the window of my room to shut the blinds, as the light was coming in too strongly, and, I judged, would prevent me from sleeping. I looked out into the street as I was shutting them and saw a young man sitting in his night clothes at one of the windows of the third floor.

Reporter—Did you know him?

General Blair—No, I did not at the time.

Reporter—Have you ascertained who he was?

General Blair—Oh, yes. I understand, in fact, I know, he was one of the Nathan sons; for, about a half an hour or so afterward, the outcry about the murder was made, and I then saw him with his brother standing on the stoop, and crying out for help, or making an outcry of some kind. I couldn't tell what.

Reporter—Did you notice anything peculiar about the appearance of the two, or of either?

General Blair—Yes, they were both in their night clothes, and the one I had seen at the window of the third floor a short time previous had blood on his night-gown.

Reporter—Were you awakened by the outcries made?

General Blair—I think I was. I really don't know whether I had fallen into a sound sleep or not after I had retired. After having closed the blinds of my window I went to bed immediately, but I don't think I went to sleep for a short time after going to bed. When the outcry was made I must have been at least half asleep; at any rate I was not fully awake. When I heard the cries first I did not pay much attention to them, as there are so many noises in the street early in the morning; but as they were continued, and as I became more fully awake, they seemed to me more like cries of distress than anything else, so I got up and looked out of the window. The first thought that struck me was that there were robbers in the house, and that the young man with the blood on his shirt had been hurt by them, and that the two were raising an alarm so that some person would go to their assistance and have the robbers arrested.

Reporter—How did you become finally aware that murder had been committed?

General Blair—Well, the young men appeared to be so terribly excited and continued their outcry so long that I called for a servant and sent him out to ascertain what was the matter. He returned and told me that Mr. Nathan had been killed.

Reporter—How did the young man appear as he sat at the window? was there anything peculiar about his manner? was he excited-looking?

General Blair—He was in no wise excited-looking; there was nothing peculiar about his manner. He seemed just as if he had placed himself at the window to cool off.

Reporter—You say after closing the blinds of your window you went to bed, and did not go asleep immediately; then there was a certain lapse of time between the time you saw the young man at the window and when you saw him on the stoop—that is, more time than would be required for him to come down two flights of stairs and reach the door?

General Blair—There must have been, I think, about a half an hour between my seeing him the first time and the second time. I do not want to be positive as to the exact time, but I think there must have been about a half hour.

Here the conversation ended, the General remarking that he was not desirous of being prominent in the case, but that he had no objection to his statement being made public, as he considered it the public's property.

The New York *World* has the following:—

WHY NO BLOODY FOOTSTEPS?

It has been much remarked in this tragedy that there were no bloody foot-tracks from the side of the corpse to the front door of the mansion except those made by Mr. Washington Nathan when rushing forth horror-stricken from the scene of the butchery on the morning it was discovered. The argument seems to be, that if young Mr. Nathan tracked the blood out of the room, then the murderer ought to have tracked blood too, a line of thought which omits the consideration of a very important element in the case. Young Mr. Nathan advanced to the corpse at a time when it had lain for some hours in its position, and when the blood had only flowed and flowed till coagulation supervened, but had been soaked up by the carpet, till, for a yard and more in all directions about the head and chest of the body, the floor was bloody. In advancing to see what was the matter, one would naturally come close up, close enough, at least, to come within the bloodied circle, and, of course, bear away the blood upon the feet. But the assassin, in his walking near the body, if indeed he ever went near it after the killing, save to step over it on his way from the safe to the large room, had no occasion to step in blood, and probably could not have so stepped if he had tried without waiting a few minutes till the welling tide had formed a sufficient pool upon the floor. Why, after felling the unfortunate man and then stepping over his body into the outer room, need the murderer approach the corpse? It had no clothing on from which to take a watch, purse, papers, key, or the like, and the blows struck were so fatal that no motive could have recalled the ruffian to complete his work. The absence of any bloody foot-tracks of the assassin seems therefore a very natural and perhaps even a necessary incident of the case. Young Mr. Nathan's feet were stained because the blood had had time to be sucked up and spread by the carpet, but during the time the murderer was in the room after the killing, *the blood had not had time to spread.*

"NO CLUE AS YET."

In these four words of Superintendent Jourdan to a reporter yesterday the whole story is told. Despite the almost superhuman efforts of the officers of the law, the ruffian who so foully murdered Benjamin Nathan in the sanctity of his own dwelling, only five days ago, still is at liberty. The detectives are charged by some persons with being at fault, and the detection of the murderer is believed to be a remote possibility in reference to which both Superintendent Jourdan and Chief of Detectives Kelso do not care to express an opinion. Certain it is, however, that not the slightest clue has been obtained in the case, and it is equally certain that no person is under suspicion. As a last resource, a new feature is to be introduced into the case to-morrow, on which the detectives will work. This feature is in reference to the "dog," the implement with which murder was undoubtedly committed, and the new assertion is, that it was not a ship carpenter's "dog," but a tool of another nature, the precise details of which would be obviously improper to state at the present time.

INQUIRIES ABOUT THE "DOG."

From 10 o'clock yesterday morning nearly every proprietor and foremen of a ship-carpenter's yard in New York came to the Police Headquarters in Mulberry street and inspected the "dog" with which the murder was committed. No person, however, identified it. In reference to the statement published in a morning paper, that the "dog" in question was known to have been in Mr. Nathan's stable for the last eighteen months, and that the man who built Mr. Nathan's house saw it there, the whole story is without any foundation whatever. Superintendent Jourdan has carefully examined the statement and finds it utterly devoid of truth. The statement in question is one of the many erroneous ones which have been circulated during the past two days in reference to the dreadful crime.

—The University of Nashville, Tenn., with General E. Kirby Smith as Chancellor, will inaugurate its twenty-first session the 1st of November.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Opening of the New Works at Belmont—One Basin of the New Reservoir Filled.

Yesterday for the first time the new water works at Belmont went into operation. The new Worthington Duplex engine was started in the presence of the Water Committee of Councils, and the water was introduced into half of the eastern basin of the new large reservoir near George's Hill. The storage capacity of this basin, as far as completed at present, is about twelve million gallons. This, with the other portion of the same eastern basin, from which it is now separated by a brick wall of about two-thirds the entire depth of the basin, will when finished hold seventeen million gallons. The capacity of the western basin will be twenty-seven millions, and that of the entire reservoir of both basins forty-four million gallons.

The reservoir is located on very high ground, and will be able to supply water to the highest points of the city, including those in the Fifteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-eighth wards, where so much inconvenience has been experienced and so many complaints made on account of the scarcity of water.

The reservoir is now being rapidly finished, a large force of workmen being employed. A thirty-six inch main is to be laid across the bed of the river Schuylkill to supply the city on this side, and a twenty-four inch main from the reservoir to West Philadelphia. Arrangements are also made by means of outlets and gates for the laying and opening of three other thirty-inch pipes whenever they may become necessary to the wants of the city.

The new pump-house on the river bank, alongside of the old Belmont cottage, is constructed of pressed brick faced with stone, and shows a handsome front. The Worthington engine has two steam cylinders, of both high and low pressure, and is of two hundred and fifty horse power. The double-acting pumps are twenty-two inches in diameter and have a four foot stroke. They will deliver five million gallons in twenty-four hours. There are to be two more Worthington engines of the same capacity as the one now in operation, which will be placed in position as soon as completed. One is now nearly ready.

FIRE AT POINT BREEZE.

Destruction of the Sheds.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a bright light illumined the southwestern horizon, and caused a somewhat general excitement amongst our firemen. Although no alarm was sounded several companies turned out, but only one or two succeeded in reaching the fire. The property destroyed was the extensive and valuable sheds attached to the Point Breeze Park. These sheds extended along the Penrose avenue side of the Park for a long distance, and were used for the stabling of the private teams belonging to members of the Point Breeze Trotting Association. Being built entirely of wood they burned like so much kindling wood, all efforts to save them being unavailing. The loss is not at present known, but will be heavy.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This morning a regular meeting of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia was held at their rooms, Ninth and Walnut streets, President W. H. Drayton in the chair, and C. B. Fife acting as secretary in the absence of that officer.

Mr. Pascal Morris, in the name of Mr. Scott, the noted sheep-grower, presented to the society ten beautifully-colored specimens of wool grown by that gentleman. They were received with thanks.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee appointed to visit the cheese factory at Eleventh and Wharton streets, reported that the committee had visited the factory. The establishment is capable of turning out a fabulous number of pounds of cheese weekly. The committee found everything about the place in the neatest order. It was also stated that one of the committee had brought away a specimen of the cheese, which he kept in his house until the next morning, when the smell was so pungent that he was obliged to take it to a lager-beer merchant across the street and exchange it for a drink of lager. The beer merchant pronounced the specimen of cheese excellent.

Mr. Hertstine, from the committee appointed to meet with the meeting of Farmers' Clubs to be held in West Grove Hall in next September, asked that the committee be increased to five, and that an invitation to the clubs to meet in the room of this society in place of that at West Grove Hall be given. This was agreed to.

Mr. Herstine also made an informal report of the visit to the Experimental Farm, giving a history of the working of the farm and the different experiments now being worked out at that locality.

Mr. Edwin Saterthwait, of Jenkintown, was nominated for membership in the society.

Considerable discussion took place on the subject of the wheat crop of the present year, several gentlemen giving their experience in the raising of the product, after which the meeting adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.—Within the past few days no little excitement has been occasioned amongst our politicians by a wholesale reduction of the force in the Fourth district. About half-a-dozen assistant assessors walked the plank on Monday, and others are to follow. Amongst them were William Dixey, Jesse Rook, and William Johnson. The axe will be kept in motion until all the districts are cleared out. It is expected also that the First and Second and Third and Fourth districts will be consolidated, with one collector and one assessor for each.

Messrs. Leeds and Stokley will give way for higher offices, and Messrs. Pollock and Kenney be appointed to the control of the new districts.

A BIG WASH-DAY.—Yesterday the region around Almond street wharf presented a lively scene. From early in the morning an immense crowd of perspiring juveniles, mixed with a number of adults, besieged the new Public Bath House, No. 2, and made the air resonant with their clamors for admission. So great was the pressure that word had to be sent to the Second District Station-house for an extra force of men to preserve order. The bathers were admitted in squads of forty, and allowed five minutes in the pool. At night the sum total of bathers numbered—men, 87; boys, 1250.

THE BEDFORD STREET BATHS.—The free baths attached to the Bedford Street Mission have been opened since July 13. From that date to July 31 the whole number of baths taken were 3674. The number of men who used the baths were 328; boys, 1315; women, 953; girls, 1078. The beneficial effects of these baths have been plainly perceptible. The relapsing fever has diminished greatly, and, with one exception, no one who has used the baths has taken the fever. The exception above noted was a woman who washed the clothes of a fever patient.

THE CARNIVAL AT ATLANTIC CITY TO-NIGHT.—The grand carnival, *bal masque*, and fancy dress party to be given this evening at the Excursion House, Atlantic City, promises to be a really grand affair. Many who propose to attend will leave this city this afternoon for the express purpose of being present, and there will be a good delegation from the boarders at Atlantic. Several unique costumes have been heard of which will be displayed on the occasion.

PISTOL PRACTICE.—About 2 o'clock this morning the Harbor police, when just below the Navy Yard, heard three pistol shots, and judging that the shots had been fired in the neighborhood of Point Airy, they at once pulled for that locality. On reaching the island they found a brig moored, the captain of which told them that some one had pushed his head in the cabin window, had fired three times at him, and then made off.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Wenzell Newburger, residing at No. 315 St. John street, has been held in $900 bail by Alderman Cahill on the charges of assault and battery and keeping a disorderly house. Yesterday Wenzell had a squabble with one of his customers and tumbled him down a flight of stairs, hence his arrest.

SENT BELOW.—Charles Aukenfelder has been sent to prison by Alderman Burns for grossly insulting some females in the neighborhood of Lawrence street and Girard avenue last night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Margaret Fox, aged 70 years, residing at No. 417 Christian street, died suddenly this morning.

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

A Clue to the Murderer.

His Presence in this City.

Probable Arrest Before Night.

From facts that are now developing, the people of Philadelphia need not be surprised to hear at any moment of the capture of the person guilty of brutally murdering Mr. Benjamin Nathan in New York. Ever since the first intimation of the crime reached this city our detectives have been hard at work, and on Saturday Messrs. Miller and Fletcher gained the clue of a party whom they believed to be the guilty one. He was tracked as having left New York on Friday last, and has since been closely watched. His clothing bears marks of blood, as do his stockings. And upon his person he carries diamonds similar to those taken by the murderer Nor are these points all, there are other and more important ones which we do not deem politic to make mention of just now.

Messrs. Miller and Fletcher are now in correspondence with the Mayor of New York, and at the proper moment the "watched one" will be arrested.

ROWDYISM.—For weeks past a gang of young rowdies have been visiting a lot at Ninth and Carpenter streets, and making the night hideous with their yells and carousals. Complaint having been lodged with Lieutenant Smith, of the First district, he at about 4 o'clock this morning visited the spot with a posse of officers and succeeded in arresting six of the "prowlers." Alderman Bonsall sent them to prison.

$1700 GONE.—On Monday an individual named Kohl visited Wissahickon Park, where a German picnic was being held. Kohl imbibed rather freely of beer, and falling in with some strangers they all got to drinking together. After leaving the party, Kohl found that his pocket had been picked of $1700. The case is now in the hands of the detectives.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 1·30 this afternoon Edw. Mullen, aged nineteen years, was shot in the left arm by Thomas Deverix, at the house of the latter, No. 1420 South Seventh street. Mullen was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Deverix to the Seventeenth district station-house. The affair was the result of a quarrel.

INCITING TO RIOT.—Richard Lahey, aged eighteen years, was yesterday arrested at Twentieth and South streets, for throwing stones at the members of the Warren Hose Company, whilst they were proceeding to the fire at Twentieth and Naudain streets. Alderman Dallas held the rowdy to answer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870. }

Money is comparatively quiet to-day, but rates are very firm, especially for time contracts. Stock dealers are just now, and have been for some time, favorites at the banks, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining reasonable amounts on call and on good collaterals at 5@6 per cent., but paper is subjected to rigid scrutiny and not popular at the banks beyond sixty days. The banks are exceedingly cautious and are evidently trimming their sails for a financial breeze.

Gold continues active and somewhat steady, with sales fluctuating between 121⅛ and 121½, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are a shade stronger.

The stock market was moderately active, and prices are fairly steady. Sales of City sixes, new, at 101. State sixes, first series, sold at 104. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 104.

Reading Railroad was quiet. Sales at 47⅝@47·69; Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 57¾; Lehigh Valley at 57¾; Catawissa preferred at 36⅝, b. o.; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44.

The balance of the list was neglected, the only sale being in Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 17.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New	101	20 sh Leh V R	57⅞
$1000 Pa R Con m bs Cp	95¼	100 sh Cata Prf.b60	36⅝
		10 sh O C & A R	44
$1000 Pa 6s, 1st se	104	300 sh Read R....c	47⅝
$1000 C & A m 6s,89	95¾	2 do......trf	47⅝
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82	70	90 do......ls	47¾
$1000 Leh gold L	88¾	200 do......ls	47⅝
100 sh Penna R...c	57¾	100 do.....b60	47·69
8 do........c	57¾	500 do	47⅝
1 do	57¾	400 do...ls.2d	47⅝
10 do.....s10	57¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 110¼@110½; do. 1864, 109⅞@110; do. Nov. 1865, 109⅞@110; do. do., July, 108⅝@108⅞; do. do., 1867, 108⅞@109; do. 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜@107; Pacifics, 110⅞@111. Gold, 121⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 110¼@110½; do. 1864, 109⅞@110; do. 1865, 109⅞@110; do., July, 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do., July, 1867, 108⅞@108⅞; do. July, 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅞@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110⅞@110⅞. Gold, 121⅛@121⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1862, 110⅞@110⅞; do. 1864, 109⅞@110; do. 1865, 109⅞@110; do. 1865, new, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1867, do. 108⅞@109; do. 1868, do. 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@107; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅞@111; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅛@121⅜; Silver, 112@115; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 855@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@770.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	121⅛	11·40 A.M.	121⅛
10·02 "	121¼	12·16 P. M.	121⅛
10·05 "	121⅛	12·27 "	121⅛
10·14 "	121⅛	12·39 "	121⅛
10·40 "	121⅛	12·35 "	121⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton. 100 cords Chesnut sold at $15 per cord.

Seeds—Flaxseed is in small supply and wanted by the crushers at $2·25. In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing.

The Flour market is firm, and there is a steady inquiry from the local trade for the better grades of extra families, the stock of which is greatly reduced. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $6@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·50, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $7@7·62½; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market is quiet and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red $1·58@1·60; 8000 bushels Indiana about $1·55@1·60; and 4000 bushels Missouri white at $1·67. Rye is steady $1·12 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1·08@1·09; Western do. at $1·05; and Western mixed at 95c.@$1·04. Oats attract but little attention. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 63@64c.

Whisky is dull. 75 barrels Western iron-bound sold at $1·03@1·04.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4m8p
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

THIRD EDITION

FOREIGN WAR NEWS.

Storming of a Prussian Town.

Narrow Escape of Versailles.

Matters at Washington.

The Knights of Pythias.

The Government Claim Business.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

"The War Against Bismarck."

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning declares that the present war is not against Germany nor against King William, but against Bismarck. The *Journal* regrets that the Prussian King submits to the domination of this violent and unscrupulous minister.

Rumored Storming of Weissenberg.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A rumor is in circulation here to-day to the effect that Weissenberg, a town in the Palatinate, or Rhenish Prussia, on the border, has been stormed by the French.

Ammunition Depositories.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 3.—Several public buildings of this city have lately been given up as depositories for ammunition.

Narrow Escape of Versailles.

Yesterday the city barely escaped destruction from an explosion. A fire occurred in one of these powder warehouses, which was fortunately subdued before any great amount of damage had been done. A box of ammunition, which was already enveloped in flames, was dragged into the street, where it immediately exploded.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 3—11·30 A. M.—Consols, opened at 88⅞ for money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 82; and of 1867, 81½; 10-40s, 80. Stocks steady; Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 20.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; middling uplands, 8d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 3—11·30 A. M.—Linseed oil easier at £30@30 5s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Knights of Pythias.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The anti O. B. N.'s of Knights of Pythias have executed and recorded in the District Recorder's Office an instrument incorporating certain members as "The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of the District of Columbia." They claim under this instrument to be the only legal Grand Lodge of Knights in the District, and will at once charter lodges comprised of members of orders opposed to the O. B. N.

The Government Claim Business.

There is no probability that the Treasury Department will or can take any action for the relief of claim agents, whose claims against the Government cannot be paid under the recent decision of the Attorney-General relative to the disposal of appropriations, and many agents here contemplate the abandonment of the claim business for the present, or at least giving but slight attention to it. Advices from the North and West are to the effect that the decision in the matter creates great surprise, and the departments daily receives large numbers of letters of inquiry relative to the same.

Assessments on Office-holders.

Owing to the general protest of department clerks against the assessment of one per cent. on salaries for subscriptions in aid of the Congressional committee in the approaching campaign, the rate has been reduced to three, four, and five dollars each, according to grade of office. An aggregate of over $25,000 will probably be realized from these assessments.

Bearers of Despatches.

The State Department is in receipt of numerous applications for appointments as bearers of despatches for our ministers abroad. On account of the expense, and the limited amount of the contingent fund, but few appointments will be made, and those only to prominent and well-known parties and in the cases of very important messages which it is not advisable to trust to mails.

Naval Matters.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Franklin, flagship of Rear Admiral Radford, was at Flushing, Holland, on July 15. The orders for the return of that vessel had been received, and she may be expected at New York some time this month. The Richmond, of the European fleet, was at Trieste on July 1. The Congress, flagship of Commodore Green, was at St. Domingo city on July 20, and about to sail for Key West, to relieve the Severn, which latter vessel is daily expected at Hampton Roads, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Poor, who is to be relieved in command of the North Atlantic fleet by Rear Admiral Lee.

The "Nantasket,"

Lieutenant Commander McCook, and "Swatara," Lieutenant Commander Cooke, were at St. Domingo on July 21st. The health of the officers and crews of these vessels is reported good.

Practice Ship "Savannah."

The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Commander Carter, commanding the United States practice ship "Savannah," dated Plymouth, England, July 20th, in which he reports his arrival at that port from Hampton Roads. He says:—"The customary salutes were made and returned, and we have been received with great cordiality on the part of Admiral Sir Henry Codington and the officers attached to the dock-yard at Devonport."

Middies Ashore.

On the 14th of July one hundred and three of the midshipmen had an opportunity of visiting London, remaining there until the 18th, and it gives me pleasure to state that their conduct and deportment while there was all that could be desired. The midshipmen have also visited the dock-yard, where every attention was shown them and the objects of interest explained.

The Spanish practice ship Trinidad, from Cadiz, with midshipmen and apprentices on board, arrived in port on July 18.

Ordered to Service.

Lieutenant John Newall has been ordered by the Navy Department to the Guard, and Assistant Surgeon Ruth detached from the Dictator and placed on waiting orders.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—Archie Craig, a well-known telegraph operator, was found dead in bed this morning. The verdict of the coroner was death from congestion of the brain. His remains will be forwarded to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

Shooting and Stabbing Affray.

A difficulty occurred at Brownsville yesterday between A. Freeman and John H. Freeman, prominent lawyers, growing out of the publication of a card by the latter reflecting severely on the former, who is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, resulting in John Freeman being shot in the arm, the other being cut with a bowie knife.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	91⅞	Pacific Mail Steam	39⅞
do. scrip	81⅞	Western Union Tele	34⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail	21	Toledo & Wabash R.	48⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	59⅛
Mich. South. & Ni.R.	89⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	75⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex-d.	104	Adams Express ex-d.	67
Chi. and N. W. com.	81⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	13¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83⅞	United States	43⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	113⅞	Gold	12⅛
Pitts.F. W. & Chi. R.	92⅞	Market dull.	

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Stocks dull. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 121⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110⅛; do. 1864, do., 109⅛; do. 1865, do., 109⅛; do. 1865, new, 108⅜; do. 1867, 108⅝; do. 1868, 109⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛. Virginia sixes, new, 58; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅞; Erie, 20⅛; Reading, 95; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 116⅛; Michigan Southern, 89⅞; Illinois Central, 116⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103⅞, ex div.; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Cotton dull and weak; sales of 350 bales uplands, 20c.; Orleans, 20⅛c. Flour firmer; sales of 8500 barrels State at $5·50@7; Ohio at $6·60@9·50; Western at $5·50@7·30; Southern at $6·40@9·50. Wheat firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels Nos. 2 and 3 mixed at $1·25; winter red Western at $1·60. Corn heavy; sales of 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at 98c.@$1. Oats firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels State at 65@66c.; Western at 56@58c. Beef steady. Pork unchanged. Lard dull; steam, 16@17½c.; kettle, 17⅛@17⅞c. Whisky quiet at $1·03½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour fairly active and firm. Wheat steady; sales of prime to choice Maryland red at $1·70@1·85; good to prime do. at $1·50@1·65; white, good to choice at $1·55@1·90; Pennsylvania and Western at $1·50@1·53. Corn—white, $1·20 for prime; yellow, $1·10. Oats, receipts light; sales of new at 48@51c. Rye, 90c.@$1. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky in improved demand at $1·02@1·04.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Wall street markets are in the rut of midsummer stagnation. Had not the 'war' in Europe drifted into so peaceful an affair, and cheated the speculative plans based upon an expected campaign of severe battles, there would, doubtless, have been an exception to the usual serenity of monetary circles at this season. But in the absence of the premises there is an absence of the conclusion. Wall street is at Long Branch and Saratoga.

"The gold market opened strong in response to the tenor of the speeches in the English Parliament last night and the lower quotations for our five-twenties in London this morning. Very little was done, however; but the price moved easily on light dealings. This feeling carried the quotation to 122 soon after the opening of the board; but the advanced figure induced realizations, under which there was a gradual yielding to 121⅛, at which point the market again gave way to 121⅛ on the report that a tripartite conference, comprising the Duc de Gramont, of France, Lord Lyons, of England, and Prince Metternich, of Austria, was in session in Paris discussing a plan for the settlement of the difficulties between France and Prussia. At the same time bonds from London came a little better—82⅛—and the gold market closed heavy. The specie shipment of to-morrow is variously estimated at from a million and a half to two millions of dollars."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 N Penna 6s	96¾	50 sh O C& A R	43¾
44 sh Gr & Coats St	38	5 sh Cam & Am R	114¾
100 sh Penna R..c	57⅞	42 do......ls	114
4 do	58⅛	3 do	113¾
45 do.......c	57⅞	16 do	114
100 do.......c	58⅛	1 do	114
35 sh Leh Val..b3	57¾	100 sh Read....b60	48
5 do	57⅞	100 do	47·69
100 sh Sch N P.b30	17	100 do.S3t'day	47·69
100 do.....b60	17¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101	12 sh Penna R	57⅞
$2000 Pa 6s 1 se	104½	100 do..... c	58
100 sh Read R	47⅞	100 do	57⅞
100 do	47¾	100 do	58
100 sh Cat Pf....b5	36½	100 sh Leh Nav	33⅞
5 sh Acad Mus	99		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Broad Street Outrage.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning the Court resumed the trial of John W. Baldy alias Welsh, and William H. Duncan, charged with rape committed upon Miss Agnes C. Jervis on South Broad street, on the night of July 14. In our report of yesterday we gave in full the testimony of Miss Jervis and Mr. Moorby, her escort, who detailed the particulars of the outrage in a clear manner, and fully identified the prisoners as participants in it. On behalf of Duncan, evidence was offered that for more than four years he was a member, in good standing, of Mr. Perry's Baptist church, at Front and Christian streets, an Odd Fellow, a base ballist, and a frequenter of the Reliance Engine house and Keesey's tavern hard by; and also to prove that at the time of this occurrence he was at home, at the tavern, or engine house. The only evidence adduced for Baldy went to show that he was an employe of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company, was a married man, and had in his time been a wild boy. After the evidence, followed the arguments of counsel, Colonel Dechert opened for the Commonwealth, and made a lengthy and minute *resume* of the evidence, striving to place it before the jury in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners. At the close of our report he was still speaking.

The trial excites great interest, and the court room is crowded almost to suffocation.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CROQUET.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1·00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents. J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

C R O Q U E T.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
A Full Size Set, 8 Balls, 8 Mallets, etc., $3·00.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.
In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

A BILL HAS PASSED ON 1 BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by
R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the service, are entitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their sons for support. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, who will procure for them a Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative to Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

FOURTH EDITION

THE PRUSSIAN FORCE AT ARMS.

Particulars from Saarbrucken.

France and American Rebels.

Newspaper Correspondents Released.

THE LONG BRANCH GAYETIES.

Burning of a Brig.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Saarbrucken Affair.

LONDON, Aug. 3—Noon.—The following details of the affair at Saarbrucken, have been received here:—The fight began at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The French rushed to the frontier in force, and the Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp artillery fire of the French. The latter remained masters of the position which they won without serious loss. The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and returned to Metz to dinner.

A Proclamation by the King.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—King William, who is now at Mayence, to-day issued a proclamation to the armies of Germany, assuming the Commandership-in-Chief.

French Hesitancy.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is generally admitted by the French that their hesitancy sacrificed their advantage. An early start might have overwhelmed Germany, but France will now be compelled to act mainly on the defensive.

Disposition and Numbers of the Prussians.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The following is given today as the numbers and disposition of the Prussian army:—The Duke of Mecklenburg commands 108,000 men at the mouth of the River Oder; at the mouth of the Elbe Falkenstein has 58,000 men; near Ems Herwarth von Bittenfeld commands 50,000.

The Army of the Rhine

consists of the following bodies:—Eighty thousand at Cologne, under Steinmetz; one hundred and eighty thousand at the junction of the Main with the Rhine, under Prince Frederick Charles; and one hundred and sixty-six thousand along the Upper Rhine, under Prince Royal Frederick William. Chiefs of staff, Moltke, Blumenthal, Sporling, and Stehle.

Price of French Substitutes.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A despatch from Paris says three hundred pounds sterling are paid for substitutes, and they are scarce at that.

The French Do Not Want American Rebels.

The Daily *News* of this morning says the French Government declined the services of Generals Lee and Beauregard.

Newspaper Correspondents Released from Custody.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Napoleon has ordered the release of the newspaper correspondents who were recently arrested a Metz.

Hamburg and Bremen.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is rumored to-day that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. It is said the United States, as well as England, is urging this.

A New Revolving Cannon

has been tried at Valence, and is said to be a great success. A correspondent describes it as a terribly destructive weapon at five thousand yards.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 3—1·30 P. M.—5-20s steady. Railways steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton easier but not better. The sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales. Lard dull. Tallow, 45s.

ANTWERP, Aug. 3.—Petroleum opened at 44@45f.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

THOMSON, Minn., Aug. 3.—The last spike was driven connecting the track through from St. Paul to Duluth yesterday, and the first through train to Duluth arrived this morning.

Death of a Citizen of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—James Harrison, of the firm of Choteau, Harrison & Valle, owners of Iron Mountain and very extensive iron mines and manufactories, died last night.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Unknown Brig Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—A Newport pilot boat yesterday boarded near Block Island a full rigged brig on fire. Her name could not be ascertained, but the pilot boat stayed by her until she had burned down to her copper. It is thought she was laden with petroleum.

Fire in Boston—Killed on the Railroad.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Thompson's planing mills and a block of frame dwellings in Hyde Park were burned this morning. Loss, $12,000.

Bridget Casey, aged thirty years, was killed while walking on the railroad track in Bradford last evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Notification of War.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The French Minister to-day officially informed this Government of the declaration of war by France against Prussia.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

The Mammoth Race Course.

LONG BRANCH, N. J, Aug. 3.—Ten thousand persons were present at the steeple chase today. Only three horses started, and came in in the following order:—Oysterman, Jr., twenty lengths ahead of Bohannon; Lobelia distanced. Time, 8 28.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and were subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.
It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.
Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street Philadelphia.

PRIZE MONEY AMOUNTING TO $5,349,-562·37, still remains uncalled for in the Treasury of the United States, arising from captures made during the late Rebellion. For information and advice, given cheerfully, free of any charge, apply at once, either in person or by letter, to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & Co., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street Philadelphia.